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MISCELLANEOUS.

HE FIRST QUARREL.

—:o:—

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

—:o:—

man may bear with suffering; his heart
strong thing, and godlike in the grasp
in that wrings mortality; but tear
chord affection clings to, part one tie
binds him to a woman's delicate love,
his great spirit yieldeth like a reed.
N. P. WILLIS.

think he would have said *that*; in
tone, too, and I have not been his
t six little months." And a deep-
ow drifted over the beautiful face:
all, rosy fingers tossed back with a
t motion, the brown curls that
over the cheeks, and a fresh flood
s poured from the soft eyes.
se bright, bitter tears, they looked
ly out of keeping with all the sur-
ngs of the young wife. The pale
the winter day came through the
curtains, and filled the tastefully-
ed room with a rosy spring-like
The fire curled with its thousand
serpentine tongues up the black
of the chimney, and as Ellen How-
ard in its shine, it seemed as if
rthoughts could find a nestling
a heart around which so many of
lessings clustered.

hat day for the first time a shadow
ted across her married life; it had
sed in some trivial matter, but the
ion of the wife and the *opinion* of
band had been brought in collision,
er considerable pouting, and an
emark from Ellen, which she would
xt moment gladly have recalled,
Howard had spoken peremptorily,
angrily, to his young wife, and left
use.

was the only 'hearth-flower' of the
whence he had transplanted her,
he had been nurtured in an atmos-
of love and kindness, such as little
hens the spirit for the trials and the
ich, sooner or later, all must en-

y Howard loved his young wife
intensity of affection which strong,
atures such as his can alone feel;
never dreamed when her brown
sted against the heart whose every
throbbed with a love for her which
eldom the lot of woman to receive,
strong will, and resoluteness of pur-
hich no circumstances had evolved
erception, might for a time hold in
tion even love for herself
shall not see how his remark pained
will wipe away those tears, and he
t dream I have shed any,' said
Howard, rising up, and pacing her
ith flushed cheeks and an unsteady
I will meet him with cold polite-
his return, and he shall learn that
oward is not a child, whom he can
his will. Oh! Henry, Henry!
—the tears were dashed away,
ing sob hastily swallowed down,
ry bright vision in the past had
hen.

I suppose I *did* speak rather
Nellie, this noon and I feel like
myself a scoundrel for it,' solilo-
e young merchant, as he paced a
om situated at one end of his large
that afternoon, with an abstract-
d rather troubled brow. 'I dare
oor child sits there all alone, feel-
her heart was almost broken, but
her remark touched my feelings
nt where they are most sensitive.
words had passed my lips before I
e of it. I ought to remember,
I took her (bless her sweet little
m a home where never a stern or
rd had met her ear, and how I
that night when she lifted her
so trustingly to me, and laying
and in my own, promised to be
hat I would guard her from the
dow of evil, that her happiness
e far deeper to me than the life
ould be nothing without her.

now, when she has been the sun-
my home for only six months. I
—Henry Howard, you're a ras-
there's no use of denying it, and
deserve that little jewel of a wife
any more than some other per-
thought *didn't*.'

ort of Ellen Howard beat quickly
t as the sun went over the house-
her ear caught the sound of a
wn footfall in the hall.
quiver of pride rippled over the
nd when her husband entered the
tead of springing forward, as she
ys previously done, to receive his
he remarked, quietly, lifting her
n the pages which she had been
st two hours perusing, 'You are
evening, Henry.'

pice, the manner, chilled the tide
feeling which had been gaining
l strength all the afternoon, for
oward had returned with the in-
f making full confessions to his
ll that was hasty or unkind in his
t noon.

e words he was about to speak
s lips, as he met the cool, almost
courteous reception and simply
g, 'Yes, I was unavoidably de-
e seated himself by the fire, and
book.

le time they went out to supper.
ke it was to former ones. The lamp still poured its soft, silvery shine on the white china and the glittering urn; but the smiles which had sweetened the tea, and the loving words which had given a richer flavor to the muffins, were no longer there.

But a shadow on two loving hearts—and a breach widening continually between them—these were there.

And so the meal ended. Alas! it was but the type of others.

Two days had passed away, and the coldness which had sprung up between the newly-married pair still continued.

'I can bear it no longer; this very night I will go to him, and lay my cheek against his, just as I used to, and say to him, 'Henry, put your arms around me, and call me your own Nellie once more, or my heart will break.''

'I can't bear it any longer—I've got so I dread to go home: I don't believe Nellie loves me as well as I thought she did,' said the young merchant, as he made his way homeward with a weary step, very unlike his former quick, joyous gait.

And they met again and the old demon pride came back to both hearts, and neither dreamed of the bitterness which each was meeting out to the other.

'I am going out a little while to-nigh, Ellen: I shall return early.' She bowed her head—that was all, for the tears were coming, and she would not that he should see them.

'And he could leave me thus—all alone without one kind word,' murmured the now really wretched wife, as she heard the door close, and the footsteps grew fainter in the distance.

Then she threw herself on the lounge, and burying her brown head in the crimson cushions, wept long and bitterly, and between the sobs that convulsed the figure of Ellen Howard, came the self accusing words, 'Oh, if I had only told him!'

At last, exhausted with her violent weeping, the lids closed over her eyes, and Mrs Howard sank into a heavy slumber.

She started up quickly, for the silvery-voiced time-piece had broke in with its story of ten o'clock, on the hush which filled the room.

'And he has not come yet! He who never left me an evening before! Oh, if harm should have befallen him!' And a pang shot through the heart which had been very heavy before with its weight of shadows.

She went to the window, and looked up at the clear, cold stars. She went to the door, and listened for his footsteps; then she went to the gate, and stirred up the glowing bed of anthracite, until a golden light filled all the room; but still he came not.

Eleven o'clock came, and he was not there.

Twelve o'clock, and Ellen Howard sat alone.

One o'lock!—what pen shall record the sufferings, which during these two long hours had been the portion, of Mrs. Howard.

The bell rang—it was a loud, startling peal; she sprang up, and hurried to the door, for all the domestics had retired.

There were two gentlemen there—she recognized them as acquaintances, but the third—one glance, and she gasped the door handle, or she would have fallen.

'Don't be alarmed, Mrs. Howard,' said one of the gentlemen; 'your husband has not experienced any injury, and a good night's rest will restore him. He was at a supper given by one of our club this evening, and, unfortunately, drank rather freely.' They carried him in, his wife leading the way with faltering steps; laid him on the bed, and immediately departed. She was alone with him, and the scales had fallen from her mental eyesight.

She saw then how truly he had loved her, how the pride of both had driven him from his home that evening, and to the sin of which she had been guilty, and she shuddered at the brink to which both had been drawing nigh.

She put back the thick hair from his broad, burning forehead, moaning all the time over the unconscious man words of love and tenderness, which, had they been spoken earlier, would never have found him there; and at last, when he had fallen into that heavy slumber, which is too frequently the accompaniment of inebriety, she went into the parlor, and kneeling down in the fire-shine, prayed the Great Father to forgive her sin, and grant unto her that 'meek and quiet spirit' which is the chief ornament of woman.

During all that long night she hung over his pillow, bathing his forehead, and watching his restless movements in his troubled slumber. The woman's heart was awaking now, and the pride had all gone before its holy whisperings.

The grey dawn was streaking the east, when, weary with her night's watching, Mrs. Howard once more repaired to her parlor, and, throwing herself on the lounge was soon in a heavy slumber.

The sunlight laughed brightly through the muslin curtains that draped the window and Henry Howard opened his eyes a moment—the story of the by-gone night flashed into his mind—he closed them; 'I shall never be able to look Ellen in the face again,' he murmured.

At last he rose up and went into the parlor. She was lying there, her cheek pillowed on one white hand, and her long, luxuriant curls sweeping the carpet.

He bent down and kissed her very softly: a tear fell on her forehead—she opened her eyes.

"Oh! Henry,' and the soft arms were wrapped around his neck, and the white cheek laid on his own, 'I have been so wretched. You do not know—you cannot dream of all I have suffered during the last two days, and last night, Henry, it seemed as if it would kill me!"

'And I deserve that it *should* me Nellie. You see I was very desperate last night, when I left you, for a terrible fear has been haunting me ever since I made that cruel speech to you—a fear that you did not love me. It was this that drove me to that dreadful act last evening. And I feared you would never forgive me for this; look up, my sweet wife and tell me with those dear, blue eyes, that you do?'

'And now, Henry,' said Mrs. Howard, as her husband was leaving home very late that morning, 'we have promised that the past shall be forgiven and forgotten—will you promise me one thing more, and I shall be so very happy?'

"Well, what is it, darling? I will do everything for your happiness.

'That you will sign the pledge this very day.'

He did so, and when an angry thought came to the heart, or any angry words to the lips of Mrs. Howard, she went and looked on that pledge, and it was a bond of peace between her and her husband.

POLITICAL.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

OPINION OF THE U. STATES SUPREME COURT.

DELIVERED BY CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

MARCH 5TH

Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the court, said that this case, after argument at the last term, was directed to be reargued at the present term, owing to difference of opinion existing among members of the Court, and in order to give the subject more mature deliberation.

There were two leading questions: first, had the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Missouri, jurisdiction in the case; and if jurisdiction, was its decision erroneous or not?

The defendant denied, by plea in abatement, the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States on the ground that the plantiff 'is a negro of African descent, his ancestors were of pure African blood, and were brought into this country and sold as slaves,' and therefore the plantiff 'is not a citizen of the State of Missouri.' To this plea the plantiff demurred and the Court sustained the demurrer. There upon the defendant pleaded over, and justified the tresspass on the ground that the plaintiff and his family were his negro slaves; and a statement of facts, argued to by both parties, was read in evidence.

The Chief Justice, having stated the facts in the case, proceeded (in a tone of voice almost inaudible) to say, in substance, that the question first to be decided was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to sue in a Court of the United States. This was a peculiar question, and for the first time brought before the Court under such circumstances; but it had been brought here, and it was the duty of the Court to meet and decide it. The question was simply this, can a negro, whose ancestors were imported and sold as slaves, become a member of the political community formed and brought into existence by the Constitution of the United States, and, as such, become entitled to all the rights and immunities of a citizen, one of which rights is sueing in the Courts of the United States in cases therein specified. In discussing the question we must not confound the rights of a citizen which a State may confer within its own limits with a citizen of the United States. No one can be a citizen of the United States unless under the provisions of the Constitution; but it does not follow that a man, being a citizen of one State, must be recognized as such by every State in the Union. He may be a citizen in one State and not recognized as such in another. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution, every State might confer the character of a citizen, and endow a man with all the rights pertaining to it. This was confined to the boundaries of a State, and gave him no rights beyond its limits. Nor have the several States surrendered this power by the adoption of the Constitution. Every State may confer the right upon an alien or on any other class or description of persons, who would, to all intents and purposes be a citizen of the State, but not a citizen in the sense used in the Constitution of the United States. He would not thereby become a citizen of the United States, and, therefore, could not sue in any Court in the United States, nor could he enjoy the immunities of a citizen in the other States. His rights would be confined strictly to his own State. The Constitution gives Congress the power to establish 'a uniform rule of naturalization;' consequently, no State, by naturalizing an alien, could confer upon him the rights and immunities of all the States under the General Government. It is very clear therefore, that no State can, by any act, introduce a new member into the political Union created by the Constitution. The question then arises, whether the provisions of the Constitution of the United States in relation to personal rights to which a citizen of a State is entitled embraced negroes of the African race, at that time in the country, or afterwards imported, or made free from any State to make such a one a citizen of the State, and endow him with full citizenship in any other States without their consent? Does the Constitution of the United States act upon him and clothe him with all the rights of a citizen? The Court thinks the affirmative cannot be maintained; and, if not, the plantiff could not be a citizen of Missouri within the meaning of the Constitution, nor a citizen of the United States, and consequently, not entitled to sue in its Courts.

It is true that every person, and every class and description of persons at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, regarded as citizens of the several States, became citizens of this new political body, and none other. It was for them and their posterity, and for nobody else; and all the rights and immunities were intended to embrace only those of State communities, or those who became members according to the principles on which the Constitution was adopted. It was a Union of those who were members of the political communities, whose powers, for certain specified purposes, extended over the whole territories of the United States, and gave each citizen rights outside his State which he did not before possess, and placed all rights of persons and property on an equality.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine, who were citizens of the several States when the Constitution was adopted. In order to do this we must recur to the Colonies when they separated from Great Britain, formed new communities, and took their place among the family of nations. They who were recognised as citizens of the States declared their independence of Great Britain, and defended it by force of arms. Another class of persons, who had been imported as slaves, or their descendants, were not recognized or intended to be included in that memorable instrument—the Declaration of Independence. It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion, respecting that unfortunate class, with the civilized and enlightened portion of the world, at the time of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution; but history shows they have for more than a century been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and unfit associates for the white race, either socially or politically; and had no rights which white men were bound to respect; and the black man might be reduced to slavery bought and sold and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise.

This opinion, at that time, was fixed and universal with the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals, when no one thought of disputing and every one habitually acted upon it, without doubting for a moment the correctness of the opinion. And in no nation was this opinion more fixed or more generally acted upon than in England, the subjects of which Government not only seized them on the Coast of Africa, but took them as ordinary merchandize, to where they could make a profit on them. The opinion thus entertained, was universally impressed on the Colonists this side of the Atlantic; accordingly, negroes of the African race were regarded by them as property, and held, bought, and sold, as such in every one of the thirteen Colonies which united in the Declaration of Independence, and afterward formed the Constitution. The doctrine of which we have spoken was strickly enforced by the Declaration of Independence. It begins thus: 'When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel to the separation;' and then proceeds: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these right, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,' &c. The words before quoted would seem to embrace the whole human family; and if used in a similar instrument at this day would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, for in that case, the distinguished men who framed the Declaration of Independence, would be flagrantly against the principles which they asserted.—They who framed the Declaration of Independence were men of too much honor, education and intelligence, to say what they did not believe; and they knew that in no part of the civilized world were the negro race, by common consent, admitted to the rights of freedom. They spoke and acted according to the practices, doctrines, and usages of the day. That unfortunate race was supposed to be separate from the whites, and was never thought or spoken of except as property. These opinions underwent no change when the Constitution was adopted. The Preamble sets forth for what purpose and for whose benefit, it was formed by the people—such as had been members of the original States—and the great object was to 'secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' It speaks in general terms of citizens and people of the United States when providing for the powers granted, without defining what description of persons should be included, or who should be regarded as citizens. But two clauses of the Constitution point to the negro race as separate, and not regarded as citizens, for whom the Constitution was adopted. One clause reserves the right to import slaves until 1808, and in the second the States pledge themselves, one to another, to preserve the rights of the master, and to deliver up slaves escaping to their respective Territories. By the first clause the right to purchase and hold this property is directly sanctioned and authorized by the persons who framed the Constitution, for twenty years; and the States pledged themselves to uphold the right of the master as long as the Government then formed should endure. And this shows conclusively that another description of persons were embraced in the other provisions of the Constitution. These two clauses were not intended to confer upon them or their posterity the blessings of liberty so carefully conferred upon the whites. None of this class ever emigrated to the United States voluntarily. They were all articles of merchandise. The number emancipated was few as compared with those who were held in slavery, and not sufficiently numerous to attract public attention as a separate class, and were regarded as a part of the slave population, rather than free.

It cannot be supposed that the States conferred citizenship upon them; for all those States at that time established police regulations for the security of themselves and families, as well as of property. In some minor cases, there were different modes of trial, and it could not be supposed that those States would have formed or consented to a Government which abolished this right and took from them the safeguards essential to their own protection. They have not the right to bear arms, and appear at public meetings to discuss political questions, or urge measures of reform which they might deem advisable. They cannot vote at elections, nor serve as jurors, nor appear as witnesses where whites are concerned. These rights are secured in every State to white men. It is impossible to believe that the men of the slaveholding States, who took so large a share in the formation of the Constitution, could be so regardless of themselves and the safety of those who trusted and confide in them.

Every law of naturalization confines citizenship to white persons. This is difference from the blacks. Under the Confederation, every State had a right to decide for itself and the term 'free inhabitant,' the formality of form, certainly excluded the African race. Laws were framed for the latter especially. Under the Constitution the word "citizen" is substituted for "free inhabitant." After further elaboration on this point, the Chief Justice said, from the best consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the African race who came to this country, whether free or slave, were not intended to be included in the constitution for the enjoyment of any personal rights or benefits; and the two provisions which point to them treat them as property and make it the duty of the Goverment to protect them as such. Hence the Court is of opinion, from the facts stated in the plea in abatement, that Dred Scott is not a citizen of Missouri, and is not, therefore, entitled to sue in the United States Courts.

The following facts appear on the record. 'In the year 1834, the plaintiff was a negro slave belonging to Dr. Emmerson who was a surgeon in the army of the United States. In that year (1834) said Dr. Emmerson took the plaintiff from State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and held him there as a slave until the month of April, 1836. At the time last mentioned, said Dr. Emmerson removed the plaintiff from said military post at Rock Island to the military post at Fort Snelling, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in the territory known as Upper Louisiana, acquired by the United States of France, and situated north of the latitude of 36° 30° north, and north of the State of Missouri. Said Dr. Emmerson held the plaintiff in slavery at Fort Snelling until the year 1838.

'In the year 1835, Harriet, (who is named in the second court of the plaintiffs declaration,) was the slave of Major Taliafero, took said Harriet to Fort Snelling, a military post situated as hereinbefore stated, and kept her there as a slave until the year 1836, and then sold and delivered her as a slave at Fort Snelling unto said Dr Emmerson, hereinbefore named; and said Dr. Emmerson held said Harriet in slavery at said Fort Snelling until the year 1838.

'In the year 1836, the plaintiff and said Harriet, at said Fort Snelling, with the consent of said Dr. Emerson, who claimed to be thier master owner, intermarried and took each other for husband and wife. Eliza and Lizzie, named in the third count of the plaintiff's declaration, are the fruit of that marriage. Eliza is about 14 years old, and was born board the steamboat Gipsey, north of the north line of the State of Missouri, and upon the Mississippi river; Lizzie is about seven years old, and was born in the State of Missouri, at the military post called the Jefferson Barracks.

'In the year 1838, said Dr. Emmerson removed the plaintiff and said Harriet, and their said daughter Eliza from said Fort Snelling to the State of Missouri, where they have ever since resided.

'Before the commencement of this suit, said Dr. Emmerson sold and conveyed the plaintiff, said Harriet, Eliza and Lizzie, to the defendanant as slaves, and the defendant claimed to hold each of them as slaves.

'At the time mentioned in the plaintiff's declaration, the defendant, claiming to be owner as aforesaid, laid his hands upon said plaintiff, Harriet, Eliza and Lizzie, and imprisoned them; doing in this respect, however, no more than what he might lawfully do if they were of right his slaves at such times.

The Chief Justice proceeded to examine the statement assuming that this part of the controversy presented two question.

Firstly. Was he (Scott) and all his family free in Missouri; and

Secondly. If not, were they free by reason of their removal to Rock Island Illinois.

The act of Congress on which the plaintiff relies contains the clause, that Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited in the part of the Territores acquired by treaty from Louisiana, and not included within the limits of the State of Louisiana. The difficulty which meets us at the threshold is, whether Congress is authorised to pass such a law under the powers granted to it by the Constitution? The plantiff dwells much on the clause which gives Congress power 'to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property of the United States.' But this provision has no bearing on the present controversy. The power there given is confined to the Territory which then belonged to the United States, and can have no influence on Territory which was acquired from foreign Governments. The Justice then referred to the sessions of land by Virginia and other States, saying the only object was to put an end to existing controversies, and to enable Congress to dispose of the lands for the common benefit. Undoubtedly the power of sovereignty and eminent domain was ceded in the act. This was proper to make it essential. There was then no Government in existence with enumerated powers. What was called the States were thirteen independent colonies which entered into confederation for mutual protection. It was little more than a Congress of Ambassadors; in which all had a common concern. It was this Congress which accepted the cession from Virginia. They had no right to do so under the articles of the Confederation, but they had a right as independent powers to accept the land for the common benefit; and it is equally clear, having no superior to control them they had a right to exercise absolute dominion, subject only to restrictions which Virginia imposed. The ordinance of 1788 was adopted, by which the territory should be governed, among other provisions was one that slavery or involuntary servitude should be prohibited except for crime.

This was the state of things when the Constitution was formed. The territory ceded by Virginia belonged to the several confederate States as common property.—The States were about to dissolve the Confederation, and surrender a portion of their power for the formation of a new government, and the language used limited and specified the object to be accomplished. It was obvious that some provision was now necessary to give the new government the power to carry into effect every object for which the territory was ceded. It was necessary that the lands should be sold to pay the war debt, and that power should be given to protect the citizens who might emigrate there with their rights of property arms, military stores, (as well as ships of war,) were the 'common property of the States existing in their independent character, and they had a right to take their property to the territory, without the authority of the States.' The object was to place these things under the guardianship of a new government, which gives Congress the power "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States.' It applied only to property held in common at the time, and not with reference to any property which the sovereignty might subsequently acquire. It applied to the territory then in existence and known as the territory of the United States—then in the mind of the framers of the Constitution. It refers to the sale or raising of money. This is different from the power to legislate over the territories. With the words 'to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory,' are coupled the words *'and other property* of the United States.' And the concluding words render this construction irresistible; 'and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States *or any other particular State.*'

It is obvious that the Congress, under the new government, regarded the above clause as necessary to carry into effect the principles and provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, which they regarded as an act of the States, in the exercise of their political power at the time; and these representatives of the same States under the new Government, did not think proper to depart from any essential principle, and did not attempt to undo anything that was done,

As to territory acquired without the limits of the United States, it remains territory until admitted into the Union. No power is given in the Constitution to acquire territory to be held and governed in that character, and, consequently, there cannot be found in the Constitution any definition of power which Congress may lawfully exercise before it becomes a State. The power to acquire territory until it is in a condition to become a State on an equal footing with the other States must necessarily rest on sound discretion, and it becomes the duty of the Government to administer the laws of the United States for the protection of personal rights and property therein.

Whatever territory is acquired is for the common benefit of the people of the United States, which is but a Trustee. At the time territory was obtained from France it contained no population to be admitted as a State, and it therefore became necessary to hold possession of it until settled and inhabited by a civilized community, capable of self-government and for admission to the Union. But, as we before said, it was acquired by the Federal Government as the representative and trustee of the people of the United States, and must be held for their common and equal benefit; for it was the acquisition of the people of the United States, acting through their agents, and Government holds it for the common benefit until it should become associated as a member of the Union. Until that time arrived it was undoubtedly necessary that some government be established to protect the inhabitants in their persons and property. The power to acquire carries with it the power to preserve. The form of government necessarily rests on the discretion of Congress. It is their duty to establish the best suited for the United States, and that must depend on the number of its inhabitants, and the character and situation of the territory. What government is the best must depend on the condition of the territory at the time, to be continued until it shall become a State. But there can never be a mere discretionary power over persons and property. These are plainly defined by the Constitution. The Constitution provides that 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.' &c. Thus the rights of property are united with the personal rights, and this extends to the territories as well as to the States. Congress cannot authorize the territories to do what it cannot do itself; it cannot confer on the territories power to violate the provisions of the Constitution.

It seems, however, that there is supposed to be a difference between slaves and other property. The people in the formation of the Constitution, delegated to the General Government certain enumerated powers and forbade the exercise of others. It has no powers over persons and property of citizens except those enumerated in the Constitution. If the Constitution recognizes the right of master and slave, and makes no difference between slaves and other property, no tribunal acting under the authority of the United States can draw such a distinction and deny the provisions and guarantees secured against the encroachment of the government. As we have already said, the right of property in a slave is expressly conferred in the Constitution, and guaranteed to every State. This is language too plain to be misunderstood; and no words can be found in the Constitution giving Congress greater power over slaves than over any other description of property.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Court that the act of Congress which prohibits citizens from holding property of this character north of a certain line is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void; and neither Dred Scott or any of his family is made free by their residence in Illinois. The plaintiff is not a citizen of Missouri, but was still a slave, and therefore had no right to sue in a Court of the United States.

The Court having examined the case as it stands under the Constitution, proceeded to other points, saying, as Scott was a slave when he was brought back to Missouri from Illinois, he was under the law of the former and not of the latter. It has been settled by the highest tribunals that an individual does not acquire his freedom under such circumstances. As it appears to the Court that the plaintiff is not a citizen of Missouri, not a citizen of the United States who could sue in the United States Courts, this Court could give no judgment, and hence the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Associate Justice Nelson stated the grounds on which he had arrived at the conclusion that the argument of the Court below must be affirmed. Having stated the case, substantially, as above, he proceeded to examine it on its merits. The question was, whether the removal of the plantiff, with his master to Illinois, with a view to a temporary residence, and after his return to Missouri, was such a residence in a free State as worked emancipation. He maintained that it did not. Such questions belonged to the States to decide for themselves. As to whether Missouri will recognize or give effect to the laws of Illinois on the subject of Slavery is for Missouri herself to determin, nor is there any constitutional power rightfully to control her. Every State or nation possesses exclusive sovereighty and jurisdiction within her own territory, and her laws affect and bind all property within her limits. No State or nation can affect or bind persons or property outside of her territory. The question is fully established that it belongs to the sovereign State of Missouri to determine the question of slavery within her own jurisdiction, subject only to such limitations as may be found in the Constitution. This is the result of the independent and soverign character of the State. It is equally applicable to the other States belonging to the Confederacy. It must be admitted that Congress possesses no power to create or abolish slavery in a State, and if Congress posseses power under the Constitution to abolish slavery in the Territories, it must necessarily posses the power to establish it. This he denied, and then proceeded to show that the question was one depending solely on the law of Missouri, concluding with the remark that the judgment of the Court below should be affirmed.

Associate Justice Catron also stated the history of the case, and said that if the Court has no power to decide the question further than to dismiss it, it had no right to discuss its merits; but as he held that the Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case, which he proceeded to examine. It was now too late to question the power to govern the Territories as incident States, and fit them for admission.—The only question was, how far the power of Congress is limited as to the Northwest Territory. Virginia had the right to abolish slavery there, and did so, by an agreement, in 1787, with the other States but this did not prevent new States being admitted with or without slavery. Subsequently North Carolina and Georgia ceded their lands for the common benefit, and

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Democratic Pioneer.

J. B. GODWIN, Editor.

GODWIN & QUILLIN, Proprietors.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1857.

NOTICE.

The Pioneer establishment having been transferred to the hands of new proprietors, it is very important that all old accounts should be settled as speedily as possible. Those, therefore, who are indebted to the office for subscription, advertising or job work are earnestly requested to come forward and make settlement without delay

☞ *To those having business with the Editor of the "Pioneer," we will say that he may be found at his office, over the store of C. C. Green, Esq. This notice is necessary, as the impression seems to be, that we have taken the office of the late Editor. This is not so. The Publisher,* MR. E. R. QUILLIN, *may always be seen at the* PIONEER OFFICE, *upon business connected with his department.*

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES W. HINTON, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. E. MANN, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Pasquotank county.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. HARNEY, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Pasquotank county.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES K. LONG, as a candidate, for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

☞ We are requested to announce WM. E. VAUGHAN, as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. WILLIAM A. MULLEN as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of Pasquotank County.

The Editor of the Sentinel is informed that his article upon "dodging" is *perfectly satisfactory.* We caved in upon sight of it.

Hon. J. S. Millson has been re-nominated for Congress in the first District in Virginia.

We understand that the Albemarle Sound fisheries are doing well; those on the rivers are catching but few of the finny tribe.

We are glad to see the wheat in this and the adjacent counties looking well. The intense cold seems to have injured only that upon the light lands,—not seriously however.

THE AMERICAN GLADIATOR

Is the title of a new weekly paper to be started in the town of Edenton by C. H. Kelly, Esq. In politics, the Gladiator will be "American," but as the Editor says will "be devoted to the interests of Edenton, North Carolina, and the South." The first number will be issued about the 8th of April.

"Now we shall not attempt to answer, this, and justify our course, for if we did, we should have to bring in our neighbor of the Pioneer, and his former Editorial career and make him take a *'prominent'* part, which we do not think he would wish to do, as it might not answer *'party purposes'* as well; and another thing, we look upon the matter as personal to us, and as the Editor of the Pioneer says with personalities he will have nothing to do, we dislike opening the ball. But if our friend courts it, we are in 'for the war.' Just let us know, so we can be looking up the files of the once shining *'Star in the East.'*"

[*Sentinel.*

To the above we reply briefly. In the allusion made by us to the "prominent" part which the Editor of the Sentinel had played in the "family quarrels" of his party for the last several years, we referred exclusively to his course as a member first of the Whig, and then the Know-Nothing party, and the matter to which he refers never for a moment crossed our mind.—That is a subject with which at present we have nothing to do; not however for the reason which he assigns, but because it does not belong to the position which we occupy, and we always prefer justice to the success of ourself or our party. The Editor insinuates that we have commenced a personal warfare in contradiction to the declaration made in our salutatory. We have done no such thing. Our reference to him was only as a political man; for four years he has been in public life; if to canvass his *public* conduct during that time—and by public conduct we mean as a party man—be a dealing in personalities, we may deal in them quite often. We regard his political acts as public property; legitimate material for animadversion in discussion, and when occasion calls for it, we shall not be slow to use them against him. *We war only with Mr. Mann as a politician.* So much for personalties.

We fear not even the scrutinizing eye of the Editor of the Sentinel, into our career whilst conducting the "Star in the East." We violated no party tie, nor broke from the Democracy in the heated canvass that was then going on, and if the Editor wishes to examine the files of the 'Star,' we will be happy to furnish him with all the numbers that we have, though we regret to say they are but few, having lost the larger portion of them. We hope he is satisfied.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The last *Pioneer* objects to the proposition of the *Representive* to hold the District Convention at Halifax, on the ground that the distance is too great to expect delegates from Currituck to attend. This is a very reasonable objection. But the *Pioneer* has nothing to say about the place recommended by us—Edenton—even though it is more convenient to the Delegates from Currituck than any place yet recommended. So it must be apparent to every one that the *Pioneer* has some other objects in view besides the convenience of the Currituck delegates, or else it would unite with us in recommending Edenton. Like the *Representative* we might suggest the town of our publication—Williamston—but we do not desire that one section should have the advantage over the rest. We therefore insist on our former recommendation. Let the Convention be held at Edenton on Tuesday the 21st of April.

When we penned the article to which the *Banner* refers, we had not seen the proposition to hold the Convention in the town of Edenton; the last Pioneer contains our answer to the suggestion; so enough upon this point. A plain word however in relation to another part of the above extract.

We generally endeavor to deal fairly, openly, and frankly in all matters, political or otherwise, and we relish no insinuations intended to convey a different impression, and we would have preferred that the *Banner* had spoken out its meaning, rather than make an ungenerous attack by inuendo. What improper "object" we could have had in recommending Winton we are unable to imagine, and as the perceptive faculties of the *Banner* seems to be wonderfully acute, we must request to be enlightened We placed the selection for the holding of the Convention upon other grounds than the mere "convenience of the delegates from Currituck," and had the *Banner* have taken the trouble to examine our first article, he would have discovered it to have been so. The reference to "the convenience of the Currituck delegates" was in reply to the proposition of the Representative, to hold the Convention in Halifax, and not as an argument in favor of Winton, which the *Banner* very well knows. We see no reason why we must necessarily view things through the same medium with the *Banner*, even though consulting the "*convenience*" of others, and we generally take the liberty of thinking for ourselves and then acting as we think proper. There might be some regard paid to the "convenience of the Currituck delegates" by us, and then not have "joined" the *Banner* in "recommending Edenton."—We have no disposition to detract from the *magnanimity* displayed by the *Banner* in its not selecting Williamston instead of Edenton, particularly as there was some *forty* miles of *steamboat* travel to undergo before reaching that town. Had the *Banner* have studied the geography of this section of the world he would have known that Edenton was more convenient for us than Winton, the first being only thirty, whilst the latter is some fifty-six miles distant. Our reasons were as first stated, and we are surprised that the *Banner* should be so ready to impugn the motives of others.

Since writing the above, we have seen another article from the *Banner*, in which Edenton is still urged as the place for holding the Convention. We decline continuing the discussion farther, as no possible good can result from it. We wave our own preference and our own "convenience" to the choice of the majority, and so far as it has been expressed, Winton is the place.

The last *Representative* approves of Winton as the place; Northampton and Hertford—the only counties that have yet taken action upon the subject—appoint delegates to the same place, and a correspondent from Chowan, whose communication will be found in another column, declares a like preference. Pasquotank we know to be satisfied, and Perquimans we are authorized to speak the same thing for. The suggestion of "Chowan" in the communication referred to is a good one. Currituck is the extreme eastern county and as her County Court comes at the time specified for holding the Convention, it is but right that an opportunity should be afforded her delegates to attend If the Convention is held on Thursday, she will be represented; otherwise she will not be. Then let the Convention assemble on Thursday, the 28th day of May at Winton We are satisfied that no objection will be urged by any, save the Williamston *Banner*, to this reasonable arrangement, and as that paper boasts of being "stationary," why we must leave the editor to the guidance of his reason and good sense.

☞ We drew attention some short time back to a notice for the call of a meeting of "Americans and Whigs" to appoint delegates to the Edenton Convention. The proceedings of the meeting since held have been published, and we find it headed, "at a meeting of the American party" Were there any Whigs in the meeting? did they answer the call of their "American" friends? or attending were they recognized only as "Americans"? No notice of their presence is given, so we shrewdly suspect they were among the missing.

THE CITY INDEX.—This is the title of a new semi-monthly paper just started in Norfolk, by Messrs. Borum and McLean, and devoted principally to the commercial interest. Success to the enterprising publishers.

CAPITAL WANTED.

The resuscitation of the old and exploded humbug—the land distribution scheme—presents in strong light the complete bankruptcy of the Know-Nothing party. Having exhausted their stock in trade, wasted their capital, without a credit sufficiently respectable to enable them to start business again upon their own responsibility, the poor fellows have been casting about for the means to retrieve their fallen fortunes; and, driven to the desperate expedient of dragging from its resting place—the tomb of the Whig party—the oft repudiated land question, are now engaged in hawking it over the country as a really valuable panacea for all ills. We have not the charity to regard the renewal of this distribution scheme other than as an electioneering trick. The course of those who are now shouting its praises so vociferously justify us in so classing it. There was a time when they pretended to regard it, as they claim to do now; when every county caucus, district meeting, or State convention found it necessary and proper to declare themselves in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands. Strong resolutions were adopted setting forth both its justice and expediency, and denouncing those opposed to it.—In this State, Gen. Dockery thought it the most efficient piece of artillery at his command, and we were about to say, discharged it at every poor traveller that was so unfortunate as to encounter him on the road. It was a favorite measure of the Federal party, previous to the advent of Know No hingism, but with the birth of that party, distribution died, or was lost amidst the more important subjects of "Americans ruling America," or the perils that menaced us from Pope and Priest. To preserve our bibles from the clutch of the hideous Catholics, it became necessary to sacrifice "North Carolina's share of the public lands," and lest the swarms of foreign emigrants—"criminals and paupers"—should take the reins of government in their own hands, and so destroy our liberties, "North Carolina's share of the public lands" remained uncared for. The task of saving the Union from these *impending, gigantic dangers* was too imperative to permit a thought of "North Carolina's share of the public lands." The *progressive* tendency of his "Holiness" had to be curtailed by clipping that famous "big toe," or the old chap might have taken a step over the deep water and swallowed us whole, and North Carolina would then have had but little use for a "share of the public lands." "Foreign influence"—ugh! how it makes us shudder!—was too horrible to think of, for who could tell that we should not all be carried off in a big market basket and presented as subjects to Mrs. Victoria, Mr. Napoleon, or some other such dreadful personage, and precious little should we then have cared for "North Carolina's share of the public lands." These were important considerations, affecting so vitally the destinies of this mighty people, that all other matters—even to "North Carolina's share of the public lands"—must needs be neglected, that these *stupendous*, these fearful calamities might be averted. And now that the emissaries of the Pope have been routed out, Jesuitical influence destroyed, Forcignism put down, and "Americans are ruling America," if North Carolina can only "get her share of the public lands," what a happy set of fellows we shall all be!

The new birth of this old political hack is ludicrous in the extreme, and its legitimacy questionable. We doubt the pretended fondness of those who have again assumed its guardianship. If they are sincere in their attachment to the bantling, why was it ever permitted to die—to starve to death for the want of a friend to administer to its wants? Since the dissolution of the Whig party not a breath has been allowed to fan the thing to life, not a word of grief for its demise, not a groan for its untimely fate or a tear to its memory has been shed by those who are singing pæans for its resuscitation. Know Nothingism springing into existence, distribution as one of the measures with which the Whig party stood identified was abandoned.—The Convention of 1856 failed to approve or recommend it. The State conventions were equally as silent; the press that had battled for it were struck dumb as if by magic; public speakers that were wont to expatiate for hours upon the merits of "distribution" became as mum as grave stones; it had gone, and there were none to sound its praise or mourn its death.—Why has it now been resurrected? Why after a sleep of years, has it again been brought forth to strut its busy hour upon the stage, clad in the same threadbare, soiled, and faded vestments that once rendered it a familiar acquaintance? The answer is plain. Know Nothingism has been unequivocally condemned by the people; the principles of bogus Americanism, tried and found wanting, have been consigned to the things of the past, and their advocates finding themselves without a hope for the future, have grasped in their despair the only thing that promised a refuge. As they glided down the abyss to the vortex of oblivion, distribution furnished a gathering crag which they have seized, and clinging to it as the wrecked mariner clings to the plank that separates him from eternity, are enabled thus to prolong for a short period their ill-spent existence. "Dying men catch at straws"—and notwithstanding the repeated verdict of condemnation which has been pronounced by the American people upon this wild scheme, Know Nothingism in its desperation once more attempts to foist it upon the country, and by it, reach that power which they have vainly grasped at The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, cannot save the disciples of Sam from the doom that inevitably awaits them. We shall touch this subject again.

"Yes the dangers of the deep laid plans of the catholic Priesthood and Jesuitical Emisaries had not created that interest in the heart of the American people, that they should have done, until about the year 1848. It was thought necessary at that time to form a pure and unadulterated American party, and for that purpose both of the old parties were dropped as *parties*, and from them were taken, only those that would carry out the true and genuine American doctrine.—*Sentinel.*

If the above does not open the eyes of "all the world and the rest of mankind," then we have overrated their appreciation of the curious. "A pure, unadulterated, American party" formed in "1848"! Jerusalem!! Why neighbor, we venture to say that no other living man ever heard of such a thing. We know that Gen. Taylor was put up as a no-party man,"—claiming however, to be 'a whig, but not an ultra whig,' in 1848, but the idea of his having been run as an 'American party' candidate is decidedly rich. Look up your files, Mr. Sentinel, and refresh your memory; it will do you good.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN HERTFORD COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Hertford county, held at Winton, on Monday, the 23d inst., being Court day, Col. Abner J. Perry was called to the Chair, and R. B. Davis appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained, in an appropriate manner, by the chair.

On motion of John W. Moore, Esq., the Chair appointed John W. Moore, R. B. Cobb, Dr. S. J. Wheeler, Joseph E. Carter, and D. Vincent, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

On motion of Dr. S. J. Wheeler, John Parker Jordan, Esq., addressed the meeting during the withdrawal of the committee; who, on motion of Dr. G. C. Moore, was followed by W. W. Peebles, Esq.

The Committee then made the following report, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we the Democrats of Hertford, still cherishing the great principles which have so long illustrated our history as a party; still deeming these principles necessary to our integrity and safety as a nation; do on this occasion extend our hearty congratulations to our fellow democrats of the first Congressional district, on the propitious aspect of our affairs as a party.

Resolved, That we have parted with Franklin Pierce as the President of these United States, with the deepest emotions of regret for the separation, and of gratitude and affection for his even-handed course of justice and liberality to our section of the Union.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the principles and policy enunciated in the recent inaugural address of President Buchanan.

Resolved, That we approve the call for a Convention of this district, for the purpose of nominating a candidate of the Democratic party, to represent this district in the next Congress.

Resolved, That we deem Thursday after the fourth Monday in May the proper time, and Winton the proper place for holding the said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint suitable persons to represent the county in the convention.

The following delegates were appointed by the Chair to attend said Convention, viz: Abm. Thomas, James Howell, James Parker, Dr. Gatling, Jno. W. Moore, L. R. Jernigan, Starkey S. Harrell, Col. P. Jordan, Albert Vann, James Jordan, Dr G. C. Moore, Dr. Jesse C. Powell, Wm. Taylor, W. W. Mitchell, Chas. Vann, Langley Taylor, R. B. Cobb, Henry J. Jenkins, Wm. H. Parker, Wm. Vaughan, Uriah Vaughan, Dr. John T. Lewter, Joseph E. Carter, Thos. G. Neale, Henry G. Trader, Epenetus Porter, Jno. E. Lawrence, Perry Carter, Ely Carter, R. B. Davis, Wm. T. Bynum, Geo A. Britt, Julian Picot, James W. Moore, Jesse G. Holaday, Mat. Griffith, Rich'd W. Griffith, Geo. Askew, Dr. S. J. Wheeler, Jet. R. Darden, C. F. Lyon, D. Vincent, Dr. R. B Baker, J. K. Britt, C. Fergerson, R. H. Worthington, A. W. Darden, Frank Everett, L. F. Spiers, F. A. Nolley.

On motion of C. F. Lyon, Esq., Col Abner J. Perry, Chairman of the meeting, was added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the Chair appointed Dr. Gatling, Dr. Lewter and John W. Moore, Esq., a committee to wait on Col. John H. Wheeler, late Minister to Nicaragua, and invite him to address the meeting; to which invitation the Hon. gentleman responded in a manner highly gratifying to his many friends and admirers.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Standard and Pioneer.

ABNER J. PERRY, Ch'n.

R. B. DAVIS, Sec'y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The late New Hampshire State election has resulted in a clean sweep of the board by the Republicans from stem to stern. The result is significant of the spirit of the same revolutionized public opinion throughout the North. The seeds of the Kansas Nebraska agitation have taken root, and the late Supreme Court decision will render the destiny of Kansas a simple issue of life or death to the Democracy of the North. Talk of the agitation of slavery! That which has been was all mere child's play compared with that which is to come. Mr. Buchanan is safe enough, for the course which he has adopted is clearly marked out before him as his true course. But what of the succession? Will the election of 1860 be an affair of law and order, or a fearful and calamitous political and financial convulsion? Who can tell?

New York Herald.

[*For the Pioneer.*

EDENTON, March 26, 1857.

MR. EDITOR—As there seems to be a considerable difference of opinion in the District among our Democratic friends as to the most suitable place for holding the Convention to nominate a candidate for the House of Representatives, perhaps a suggestion from any source would be acceptable. The three places mostly spoken of, viz:—Edenton, Gatesville and Winton have their respective advocates of their advantages and disadvantages. But upon reflection Winton seems to me to be the most suitable place, because our friends from all the counties can be represented. Glorious old Halifax can be there with her two votes and make her voice heard. So can Northampton, Martin and the other counties beyond the Chowan river. It is however the week of Currituck County Court and to accommodate the Democracy of that county I would suggest the Convention meet on Thursday 28th of May.

CHOWAN.

For the Pioneer.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF THE 1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

With all due deference to the suggestions of the "Pioneer" and Halifax 'Representative,' we beg leave to say, you will be called upon soon to nominate a candidate for a seat in the ensuing congress, and as there seems to be some little difficulty in regard to the time and place when this convention shall be held, it is, therefore, proposed that you meet at the earliest moment in your respective Counties, and appoint delegates to a convention to be held (should the other Counties in the District agree with Bertie, Martin and Chowan) in Edenton on some day yet to be disignated. The town of Edenton is proposed because it is much more central and accessible than either Halifax or Winton,—We cannot go to 'Halifax or Winton.".

COMPROMISE.

Bertie Co., March 12th, '857

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—In sketching rapidly the characters of some of the principal members of the Senate, we must premise that we propose to speak only of those whom we have heard sufficiently often to catch the peculiarities of their mind and manner; and, with regard to these, we beg to disclaim all pretensions to adjust their comparative merits and importance.

There are few men in the Chamber whose bodily and mental lineaments make so distinct and definite and impression on the public mind as Judge Douglas. His figure short, stout and thick—would have been fatal to the divinity of the Appollo Belvidere, but is precisely such as befits a man of the people—for the physical classes ever look with double affection upon a leader who represents, in his own persons, the qualities upon which they rely. His physiogomy, too, is rather stern and heavy, and if you ever had any hint that there was a vein of acrimony in his character, you can see no indication of it, unless you fall to imagining what expression that keen eye will take, and that heavy eyebrow and that firmly set mouth, when he is belaboring the Republican party. But when he rises to speak, you soon feel how trivial are externals in comparison with genuine ability. You listen but a few moments before you forget everything, except that a man of ability is before you. He is a bold and independent speaker and has the power of thrilling his hearers through and through; indeed rapidity and boldness of thought are his inseparable attributes. He strikes on all the hard strong points of his subject, till they ring again. His language is the perfect organ of his mind—always sharp, and clear, and strong, and knotty; never soft—seldom beautiful. In scenes of strife or danger—where courage is proved, and energy exercised, and fortitude taxed—this gentleman would speak and move the leader and superior.

It is the natural fate of such men to be misunderstood and to be maligned. There has been the last two years raised against him a storm of rebuke and misrepresentation Public meetings have denounced his ambition. Northern speakers have held him up to scorn, as the very embodying of national evil—armed with abilities only to delude, and successful only to ruin. Northern journals have poured an incessant hail of accusation against him. But with the whole storm of unpopularity roaring around him he sternly pursues his course, breasting the storm, combatting the surge, and flinging back to his assailants his calm contempt, stern wrath, or stinging ridicule.

A portion of our country foresee in him a future President, with the "White House," in prospective, as much his future as the "Tuilleries" that of the Imperial infant, or "Windsor Castle" that of the Prince of Wales. Yet there are those who very much doubt the realization of this future.

This gentleman is one of the self-made men of our country, whose elevation is in itself a proof of the admirable nature of our Constitution, which allows the lowest to rise to its distinctions, while it compels the loftiest to labor and compete for those which are the most coveted, because they are derived from the trust of their countrymen and achieved by the duties which the sense of responsibility entails. It is a glorious fact with which are embalmed the springs of our national greatness that here there are no barriers of caste, no terms of descent, no depths so low that enterprise cannot rise out of them, no heights so exalted that genius cannot attain them. The Judge's bench, the Senator's seat, and the President's chair are attainable for the poorest and humblest child in the land. No hereditary gallery leads to them; only the broad road of the people. No piled up wealth, no station reaches as high as the spiritual plane upon which every human being stands by virtue of his intellect. This illustrates the noblest privileges and the proudest supremacy on the face of the globe.

After many a struggle, Judge Douglas has reached a table-land, from whence he can look down calmly on the path before him. The poor boy, self-taught, self-aided, has risen to the security of intellectual power.

A GEM OF A SENTIMENT.—The best capital that a young man can start with in life is industry, with good sense, courage and the fear of God.

☞ Somebody says that DEVIL is a mean word, any way you can fix it. You can't make a respectable word of it any how!—Remove the D and it is evil, remove E and it is vile, remove the V and it is ill, remove the I and the L sounds like hell.

THE UNION—WILL IT STAND OR FALL?

The duration of all human institutions should be calculated according to their adaptation to the people for whom they are organized, as well as to the good and evil they may contain. Every age has its errors, every nation its distinctive opinions, prejudices and traits Forms of government, like religious rites, however variant and contradictory, emanate from similar sources and have all the same object and aim. The Hindoo widow, feeding the flames of her husband's funeral pyre, with her own flesh and blood, or invoking the Ganges for mercy on his soul, is actuated by a faith and animated with a fervor worthy the most sublime spectacles of Christian sacrifice, the most earnest appeals of Christian prayer. And so in social organization; the bloodiest and darkest deeds of seemingly heartless inhumanity, have been perpetrated in the name of liberty and justice. The reign of terror and the American revolution were results of the same elements of human nature. The objects of all religion is to attain happiness hereafter the honest aim of all governments is to dispense prosperity and give contentment to the people. It is inherent in the heart of man to seek society; and government of some sort or other is always found following his footsteps, whether they traverse the wilderness or the desert, among the wildest Indian tribes as well as the most enlightened of the Anglo-Saxon race, in the hammocks of Florida as in Washington or London.

Man must be governed; wisely if he will and justly if he can.

In earlier days when the human intellect had not attained that majesty and might, which now give it the mastery of everything within its reach, politics was an art. Now it is a science As intelligence has increased, the artificial edicts of necessity, enforced through the tyrannic rule of despots, have given place to more wholesome laws in justice and right, and in the reciprocal relations of man with man, as equal but mutually dependent members of the same society. The great theory of self-government has been affirmatively determined by the American people. And it remains their mission, now that they have established a philosophical fact, founded in the noblest attributes of human nature, to amplify their great work, to encompass its collateral advantages, and accomplish all that a nation of free, independent, intelligent and enterprising people can—Our Union is the admiration and wonder of the world. And though we regard it as something sacred, as long as it answers the purposes for which it was devised, we cannot concur in the opinion that a severance of the Southern from the Northern States would be a death-blow to our political institutions, that it would be the explosion of an experiment in politics, or that the interests of other nations, now following in our footsteps, would be irrevocably ruined. It is the substance, not the shadow, that is regarded. The Constitution is the great charter of freedom, which the civilized world will eventually copy. The Union is only the corporeal clay containing the soul of liberty. Let the Constitution be perverted and prostituted, and we would willingly admit that self government is not a fact but a failure. Dissever the Union rather than disregard the genius of our institutions, and that section which separates sooner than submit, carries with it, and will ever retain, the vital principles of our government. In such an event, the North would doubtless be in danger of anarchy and despotism. With no conservative element of society, with license in lieu of liberty, and with no appreciation of the sacred covenant which expresses the confidence, and guarantees the rights of a republican people, the free States might readily relapse into aboriginal absolutism But the slaveholding States would be very differently affected. The North would be the violator of the government, the South its protector. And, in a strictly political point of view, it is a debatable question, whether a purer republic would be established in the South, than even now exists under the manifold advantages of the Union. But, while we hold that the South might possibly be benefited in the end, we are far from admitting that any such emergency has yet arisen as to justify a disruption of the confederacy.

Within the last six months, there have been fearful forebodings of such a state of things as would render it the duty of the Southern people to dissolve their connection with the North. But the crisis has passed; the danger has been diverted, and we trust forever. The malady that has so long rankled in every fibre of the body politic, we are inclined to believe, has done its worst. Abolitionism has been rebuked by the people; and the highest judicial tribunal of the nation has sanctioned the popular verdict We entertain the hope that a majority of the opponents of slavery or at least such a minority as will render the rest incapable of accomplishing their designs, will now be constrained to bow in obeisance to the Constitution.

The extension of slavery is of little consequence to the security of the South, if the Union is to be devoted to the objects for which it was originated, and the understanding between the States is not to be abused. But, if "might makes right," and the slaveholding States are to be imposed upon and oppressed, as soon as there is a sufficient force of the opposition in both houses of Congress, to *alter the Constitution*, then there is already a determination on the part of the North to violate the compact, and bring about dissolution as speedily as possible. And the Southern people are manifesting a heroic devotion to the Union, in their efforts to baffle the dark designs of the factionists and fanatics of the North.

The administration of Mr. Buchanan will occupy that period which is to be the turning point of the great issue now involving the fate of the Union. We anticipate its expiration with little fear for the result.

Richmond Enquirer.

VISIT FROM MR. PIERCE.—We are credibly informed that Ex-President Pierce and family may possibly visit *Thornbury*, the county seat of Henry Bu gwyn, Esq., upon the Roanoke, in Northampton county.

We trust Mr. Pierce may find is convenient to do so. We know he would find it agreeable, and he would then have an opportunity of seeing two of the finest and best cultivated farms in all the South—*Alveston* and *Thornbury*, belonging to Messrs. H. & T. P. Burgwyn.

These gentlemen have done the State some service, and are entitled to be regarded as public benefactors.

Wilmington Herald.

A GREAT ENTERP

The subjoined article from the Times gives some interesting in very concise terms.

"The project of a ship canal mus of Darien has long been the leading minds of the world struction of this vast work is question of time. Congress ted a sum amply sufficient for survey and explore of the pro and a corps of army engineers priate assistants will soon be the service. Thus has the taken initi tory steps in one magnificent ideas of modern poleon in his expedition to K ered the site of an ancient Isthmus of Suez, and his engi vey estimated the cost of re work, but it was never accom

"Our readers will remember ble suffering of Lieut. Strain panions, who endeavored to mus of Darien on a preliminar sance by order of our Gover fiting by his experience, in pedition now about to comm will be able to avoid disaster. tails in relation to the scene may be interesting to our re

"The Isthmus of P North and South America ly comprised in the Republic On the northern side is the C and the Gulf of Darien; on the Gulf of Panama In length the proper is about two hundred m an average breadth of forty m longitude 79° it narrows down thirty miles At this point it to establish the ship canal undulating with chains of small but very fertile and well timb expense of a commodious ship thirty miles long and two hundr would not be less than fifty m lars. England, France and anxious to aid in the work joint owners with the United S it is considered that one-half commerce would in all prob through this canal, the expen a mere trifle. All the Indi trade, instead of doubling would find passage through should be free to all nations the construction by money or

The appropriation alluded to ed in the naval appropriation b a sum not to exceed $25,000 officers selected by the Secret and Navy "for the purpose of explorations and verification of already made of a ship canal mus of Darien, to connect the Pacific and the Atlantic by th Truando rivers." Mr. Bocock of the committee of conferenc of the House of Representatives this provision, inserted by the brief but forcible terms "In the Government of Granada company of Americans the right and build a ship canal, if through the Isthmus of Dari have made the survey and be canal to be altogether practicable had come to the conclusion that will not invest in this explorati be endorsed by competent offic Government. They merely ask exploration shall be tested by o army and navy. The House c the proposition of the Senate.—*Intelligencer.*

"THE WORLD IN MINIA

We would caution the South against being deceived into worthless and inaccurate books the North, but registered at the S porting to be Southern publicatio

A book-peddler has recently be a geographical work in this pl the above title, which on its tit ports to have been published in leans, and entered in the distric iana; but a close examination this title page is pasted over and gives the credit of its origin side of Mason and Dixon's line dent of this deception, we are s a hasty examination of it, that faulty in many respects—its m thered from old books or cens years back—and that it is sold its value.

We express this caution, beca it not unlikely that other simi tions will be practised, in order wishes of those patriotic citizens to follow the recommendation Southern Convention by purchas ern books' even above their va

Wilmington

MARYLAND ANNUAL C ENCE OF THE METH PROTESTANT CHU

The twenty-ninth session convened in the Church at th Fayette and Aisquith streets at 9 o'clock. A number of t and delegates have not yet a were expected to reach Baltim the day The entire body is about one hundred and twenty and laymen.

A discourse, by appointment, ed by the Rev. John W. Evers ident of the Conference. It presentation of the doctrine of upon 2 Cor. 5th and 7th: "W faith, not by sight."

At the close of the discours united with the congregation celebration of the Lord's Supper ference was then duly organi President. Rev. David Wilso tertown, Md., was elected Se Mr. Geo. S. McFaurain, of P Assistant Secretary. Roll was and credentials of delegates pr

The hours of conference were to be 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M. again at 2 P. M., and adjourn tion.

PRESENTATION TO EX-PRESI

A presentation of silver plate sident Pierce, by Senator Toom part of citizens of Savannah, G place Monday at the residence tary Marcy, in Washington. consists of six heavy pieces, vice,) richly chased and orna Toombs accompanied the pre an eloquent speech, to which Pierce handsomely responded says:

"Quite an assemblage of gentlemen of prominence w the presentation, among wh Secretaries Marcy and Guthr Cobb, Senator Butler and Hon of S. C., Col. Greene, the w of the Boston Post, Col. Bro Brooks, and other army offic

ORFOLK MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY
For the Pioneer, by
SHERWOOD & YOUNG,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

Norfolk, March 28.

AIN—Wheat, White.	145a150.
do. Red.	135a140
Corn, White.	64a65.
do. Yellow.	68a69.
do. Mixed.	63a64.
AS—Black Eye.	140a150
Black.	none.
Red.	none.
TS.	42a45.
ANS—White.	200—
RN MEAL—Bolted.	80a81
Unbolted.	70a75.
ITS—Dried Apples.	175.
" Peaches.	500a550
OUR—Family Palmetto.	875.
Extra. "	775.
Superfine. "	675.
Fine. "	575a600
Middling "	500a525.
CON—Hog round.	13a13½
Extra Hams.	14a15
" Shoulders.	11½a12
" Sides.	12½a13
	8a9
Joles.	15a15½
RD—No. 1	13a14
No. 2	
AVES—R.O. Hogshead Prime.	27a30
Culls.	12a13
W. O. Hogshead Prime.	40a43
Pipe "	68a70
Barrel, "	26a28
Culls.	8 8
ISKEY—Palmetto.	29a30
Old Rye.	50a125
NDY—Apple	75a80
Peach	100a125

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ... House," during the time it was ... by Edwin Berry, are requested to ... W. G. Riddick, the Clerk of the House, ...ttle the same. As the Hotel has been ... under the charge of James F. Lee, it is ...ure that all old accounts should be set- WILIE RIDDICK.
...ch 31—tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of ...ning the citizens of E. City and vicin- ...hat he has taken the LARGE WARE- ...E formerly occupied by Messrs. W. T. & ...Hinton, for stowing away GOODS or ...ICE, and will keep constantly on hand ...e WOOD, COAL, LIME and BRICKS. B. T. MILLER, Agt.
...h 7, 1857.

NOTICE.—The schooner A. Riddick is for ... with all her rigging, &c. Persons ...esir[ed] to purchase can apply to G. W. ... in the absence of A. Riddick, to whom ...e schooner belongs as surviving partner. ...sold privately sooner, the said vessel ...sold at Elizabeth City, on Tuesday of ...Bank Superior Court, at public sale.
G. W. BROOKS,
...h 31, 1857. for the owners.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER, DURING THE first week in February, on the road ...Gates to Hertford and thence to Nathan ...r's sale, and thence to E. City, lost a ...DLE OF PAPERS, containing, among oth- ...note against J. K. Costen, for $220, due ...10, 1857; a note against E. Berry, for ... due July 27, 1856; a note against T. P. ..., for $300, due about the 17th of Sept., ... A reward of $25 will be paid to any one ...ing said bundle to me
WILIE RIDDICK.
...h 31—tf.

A CARD.

AILMYSELF OF THE EARLIEST OP- ...tunity of informing my old friends and ...s, and the public generally, that having ...ed the co-partnership heretofore existing ...the firm of BERRY & RIDDICK, of the ...h House," that I have made arrangements ...n a Hotel in Elizabeth City, on the 18th ...of April next.
...ving leased for a term of years, the build- ...formerly occupied by Mr. Geo A. Williams, ...otel, at which place I shall be prepared to ...and entertain visitors on and after the ...bove specified. The buildings are now ...going a thorough repair—will have sev- ...w rooms added to them; will be newly ...ed and furnished throughout.
...effort will be spared on my part, to give ...satisfaction to those who may favor me ...their patronage.
EDWIN BERRY.
...ity, March 31—3ts

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

...ILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ...on Tuesday, the 28th day of April next, ...town of Columbia, Tyrrel county, N. C., ...undersigned, that well known and val- ...real estate whereon is a large and valua- ...STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL, ...DWELLING HOUSES WITH ...NECESSARY OUT-BUILDINGS, AN ...RE, &c. One of the dwelling houses and ...are new.
...Mill is situate in said Town of Columbia, ...on Scuppernong river, (a navigable ...) five miles from Albemarle Sound, in a ...of country where there are large quan- ...of superior Mill timber, and convenient. ...two engines, one for the saw and the ...r the grist, and so situated that one En- ...can attend to both without the least in- ...ience. The engine that propels the saws ...new, and of capacity of 48 horse pow- ...ving two gangs of saws. The saw mill ...d repair; and the grist mill may with ...ease be made a good flouring mill.— ...large quantities of wheat and corn ...the neighborhood; besides it is conven- ...the wheat-growing counties of Chowan, ...ans, and Pasquotank, and the market ...South, Williamston, Windsor, Gatesville, ...n, Hertford and Elizabeth City, by means ...Albemarle Sound and its tributaries, where ...quantities of flour are yearly carried and ...At the latter place and Indian Town, ...if not all the lumber cut at the Mill could ...
...the same time will be sold a Horse, Hogs, ...variety of other personal property. ...further particulars apply to the undersign- ...Elizabeth City, N. C.
...Terms accommodating, and made known ...the day of sale.
JOHN BLACK & CO.
...Beth City, N. C., March 31st, 1857.

...TE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PERQUIMANS COUNTY.
...t of Pleas and Quarter Sessions— ...February Term, A. D. 1857.

...thC. Layden, } vs. ...irs-at-law of ...Layden, dec'd. } To the Court—Petition for Dower.

...ON the hearing of the above cause, it ap- ...aring to the court that Josiah Lafayette ...—Layden, heirs at Law of Thomas Lay- ...d are infants of tender age, it is order- ...Thomas Wilson be appointed Guardian ...to defend the interests of said infants ...cause. It also appearing to the court ...n & Francis Layden are not residents of ...te, it is ordered by the Court that publi- ...be made in the Democratic Pioneer, a ...per published in Elizabeth City, for six ...consecutively, commanding them to be ...pear at the next Term of this Court, then ...re to plead, answer or demur to this peti- ...herwise this cause will be heard ex parte ...m.
...ess, Thomas Wilson, Clerk of said Court ...ord, this the 19th day of March, A. D. ...Test, T. WILSON, C. C. C.
...24, 1857.—6w.

...received, Coopers Isinglass, Shred Gil- ...e, and Flavoring Extracts at
...18 DR. SPEED'S.

WANTED.

A SLAVE WOMAN, to do general house work—one from the country preferred. Apply to
DR. H. P. RITTER.
E. City, Mar. 24th, 1857—5t.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the late Edmund T. Sawyer, are requested to make payment to the undersigned without delay; and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, for payment, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
L. D. STARKE, Adm'r.
E. City, March 17, 1857—6t

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE eight annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Edenton at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday the 15th of April 1857.
Delegates, permanent members, and the profession generally are requested to attend.
W. G. THOMAS, M. D., Secretary.
March 3—td

PROF. C. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.
THE FRIEND OF MAN.

The greatest remedy ever discovered for pains. *Acts like a charm; Relieves in an instant.*

It was discovered by PROF. CHAS. DE GRATH while travelling in South America,—lately been brought out by urgent solicitations—and has cured more cases of *Rheumatism, Deafness*, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Spinal and Bronchial complaints, Tic Doloreux, Headache, Cramps, Croup, Piles, Felons, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands, Stiff Joints, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sore Nipples, Swelled Breast, Womb Disorders, Salt Rheum, Canker in mouth and stomach, Palpitation, Eruptions, Cakod Breast, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Palsy, Pleurisy, Ulcers, Lock Jaw, Heart Burn, Tooth and Ear-ache, Nervousness, Costiveness, Burns, Sore Gums of teething infants, &c., than all and every other medicine.

Just received and for sale at Dr. Speed's Drug Store.
March 24th, 1857.

GEORGE W. BELL,

DEALER IN
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, SPORTING APPARATUS AND FINE CUTLERY,
Road Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
march 17—1y

FARMERS' BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina will be held at their office, in Elizabeth City, on Monday, April 6, 1857.
By order of the President,
R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.
march 17—2ts

NOTICE.
Valuable Real Estate For Sale!

WILL BE SOLD, on the 21st day of February next, at public auction, for a division, that well-known and desirable Tract of Land on the Dismal Swamp Canal, in Camden county, N. C., whereon the late Major Farange formerly resided. The sale to take place on the premises. Terms made known on the day of sale.
BY THE OWNERS.
Jan. 13, 1857—6t
☞ Sentinel copy.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of Goods in Nixonton to Mr. WALTER C. LOWRY, I take great pleasure in recommending him to my old customers and friends. I feel confident that Mr. Lowry will use every exertion in his power to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
My warmest thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Nixonton and surrounding country, for the very generous and liberal patronage bestowed on me while engaged in the Mercantile business.
R. F. OVERMAN.
E. City, March 17—3ts

$500 REWARD.

A REWARD of $500 will be paid by the subscriber for such evidence as will lead to conviction of the person that, on the morning of the 25th ult., tried to burn up his Barn by setting on fire the large quantity of wheat straw adjacent, and but for the timely discovery of the fire, would have consumated the fiendish act
JOS. F. NEWBY
Perquimans Co. March 3—4t

A FRESH supply of medicine just received at
mh 10 DR. SPEED'S

JUST received Etherial Oil at
mh 10 DR. SPEED'S.

JUST received a superior article of Linseed Oil.
March 10 DR. R. K. SPEED.

HOURLY expected Etherial Oil, Spirits Turpentine, a lot of fine Cutlery, and a superior article of French Brandy, Maderia Wine, and Whiskey at the Drug Store of
March 9 DR. R. K. SPEED.

Elizabeth City Seminary.

THE Trustees of this School takes pleasure in announcing, that they, have secured for the Spring session the services of Mr. J. D. Boushall and Miss Julia A. Morris as teachers. The session will open on the first Monday in March, and close on Friday the 24th of July.

Rates of Tuition.

Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$6,00
First rudiments of Gram. Arith. and Geo.	8,00
Advanced classes " " "	10.00
Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhet. and Alg.	12.00
Latin, Greek or French,	15,00
Latin and Greek,	18,00
Pellis work (extra)	$4,00
Drawing and Painting in water colors,	5,00
Pastel Painting,	10,00

No additional charge for instruction in needle work.
Those wishing to enter students can do so by applying to the teachers in their appropriate departments.
JOHN POOL, Sec'y.
Feb. 24, 1857.—5ms.

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,
NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of
Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.
ALSO,
Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide.
Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen.
And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.
OIL CLOTHS
of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS
of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.
The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about
PAPER HANGINGS
or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price.
W. A. WALTERS,
oc 19 No. 26 Main st., Norfolk Va.

DR. R. K. SPEED.

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils,
Glass, Putty,
Perfumery
Fancy Articles.
Fine Cutlery,
Smoking and
Chewing Tobacco,
Segars and Superior
Wines and Liquors for Medical purposes,
ROAD STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
DR. SPEED'S office is above the Drug Store. All calls promptly attended to.
Physicians and Planter's orders promptly filled with genuine Medicines and on as reasonable terms as can be procured South of Baltimore.
mh 10

NOTICE.

MY HUSBAND, CHARLES BRAY, HAS long since run away from the State, taking with him all of the property he acquired by the marriage. Since then, by the death of two of my children, I am entitled to a distributive share in their estate. I have filed my bill for a divorce and to obtain alimony, &c., out of said fund.
All persons are cautioned against purchasing any interest that said Charles may claim in said estates, as the right thereto will be contested.
ANNETTA BRAY,
feb 3 Camden Co., N. C.

Q. What is there of interest in Town?
A. Good Ambrotypes.
Q. Is there any other?
A. Photographs and Milaneotypes.
Q. Are they good?
A. They cannot be excelled.
Q. Do they stand the test of time?
A. Yes, as long as any other kind.
Q. Can they be colored?
A. Better than a Daguerreotype.
Q. Can they be seen easier?
A. Yes, in any angle of light.
Q. Who takes the pictures?
A. BIRTH & BURGESS
Q. Where are they from?
A. Mr. BIRTH is from Washington City and Mr. BURGESS is from Elizabeth City.
Q. Where is their Gallery?
A. Over Mr. Cook's Jewelry Store.
Q. Can a picture be taken when it is cloudy?
A. Yes, in any weather.
Q. In cloudy weather are they as good as in any weather?
A. Yes, in every respect.
Q. Will we have to wait long?
A. Pictures taken at the shortest notice.
Q. Can they take likenesses of children?
A. In three seconds' notice.
Q. Are they plain to be seen?
A. Middle tints good.
Q. Can we see specimens?
A. Call at Cook's Jewelry Store.
Q. What pictures have they?
A. Distinguished gentlemen and public buildings at Washington.
Q. Can they take views?
A. Yes; of any house or farm desired?
Q. Can they take post mortem pictures?
A. Yes; promptly attended to.
Q. Please tell me what those Melaneotypes are?
A. They are pictures taken on an iron plate, which will not break by a fall, and can be washed when soiled; be handled without the face being marred, unless by rough scratching.
We would be happy to wait on and accommodate the ladies and gentlemen of E. City.
mh 3 BIRTH & BURGESS.

$150 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF ONE HUNdred dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro man LUKE TILLIT—forty years old, and a blacksmith by trade.
I will also give a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro girl FANNY. She is twenty years old, and supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Elizabeth City. W. N. GREGORY.
Shiloh, Camden Co., Feb. 24, 1857—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of W. T. & J. M. HINTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled at their old stand, by W. T. HINTON.
WM. T. HINTON,
JOHN M. HINTON.
March 2d, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of HINTON & DASHIELL, and will continue the DRY GOODS Business at the old stand.
WM. T. HINTON,
LUTHER C. DASHIELL.
E. City, March 2, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULly inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the favorably located and popular Hotel in Portsmouth, known as the MACON HOUSE, situated on the corner of North and Middle streets, about two hundred and fifty yards from the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Depot and the landing of the Baltimore Steamers.
Attached to the House is a splendid Billiard Saloon; also, spacious Bathing Houses where guests may enjoy the luxury of Salt Water Baths during the season.
The Elizabeth City Stage leaves this House every morning, except Sundays.
The subscriber pledges himself to keep the Macon House as a first class Hotel, and will observe the good old Virginia and North Carolina style of living, which is so popular with the travelling public. FRANK HOLLADY,
feb 17—3m. Proprietor.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICE.

PRINTED and Plaid French Merino, to be sold at reduced prices to close them out.
English Merinoes, Alpaccas, &c., from 12½ cts. to the best quality.
1¼ yard wide Cottons, for 12½ cents per yard.
—ALSO—
A good assortment of all widths at a bargain. Call early at the Bee Hive, 33 Main street, Norfolk, Va. JAS. SMITH,
feb 10 Proprietor.

TO THE FISHERMEN AND SHIP BUILDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WE OFFER to the Fishermen a superior article of *Seine Twine, Ropes and Corks.*
Also to Ship Builders and Owners of Vessels, Spikes, Oakum, Cordage, Anchors, Chains, Cotton Duck, Paints and Oils, and are prepared to furnish estimates for outfits of vessels, when the draught is furnished.
DOYLE & IRWIN,
aug 19—1y Norfolk, Va.
☞ Sentinel copy and send bill to this office.

LEIGH HOUSE,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

BY MUTUAL consent, the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Messrs Berry & Riddick, in the "Leigh House," was dissolved on the 23d February last; and the House is now, and will be, under the entire control of the subscriber, who will exert himself to give general satisfaction to all who may see proper to patronize the House.
Mr. WILIE RIDDICK, Jr., will occupy the position of Clerk to the House, and will take great pleasure in attending to any calls made upon him in his line of duty.
Mrs. ARTHUR L. JONES will have the superintendence of the Female Department of the House, which is a sure guarantee that everything belonging to that department will be kept in ample order.
The House will soon undergo extensive alterations that will add greatly to the comfort of its patrons. JAMES F. LEE.
March 10, 1857—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to credit any captain or other person whereby any vessel of mine may be bound, unless specially authorized to do so by a written order from myself, as I am determined to resist the payment of any debts contracted without my express order by every lawful means.
T. HUNTER.
E. City, N. C., March 10, 1857—4ts.
☞ Norfolk Argus copy w 4 ws and send bill to this office.

S. O. RICHARDSON'S Sherry Wine Bitters, Lemon Balsam, Catnip, Hoarhound, Sage, Elm and Cinnamon Bark, in papers at
March 10 DR. SPEED'S.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
DEALERS IN
BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS and SPIKES, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,
Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bamborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.
FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.
☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. P. GRIFFITH, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Vickery & Griffith, would respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and of the surrounding country, that he has opened at the store formerly occupied by the late Mr. R. C. Barclay, *The largest and best stock of Books and Stationery ever offered for sale in the City of Norfolk.*
Believing that the wants and the tastes of the people required one establishment similar to those found in the large Northern cities, where a full and general assortment of Books can be obtained, the subscriber has been induced, during a recent visit to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to purchase from the principal publishers, and at the great "Trade Sales," a superior stock of
School, Classical, Law, Medical, Theological, Religious and Miscellaneous
BOOKS.
Which will, upon examination, compare with any to be found in the Southern country.
My Stock of Foreign and American
STATIONERY,
Is very large and complete, it has been selected with great care, and embraces every article required for the School and Counting Room.
MY WHOLE STOCK IS ENTIRELY —NEW,—
and has been bought upon the very best terms and a large portion for cash, which gives me a decided advantage over all other houses in the city, and will enable me to sell my goods at prices far below former rates.
Booksellers in this and adjacent Towns and Country Merchants, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine my stock before going North.
Colleges, Schools and Teachers, will be supplied at Northern prices.
By special arrangements with the following houses, I shall receive their new Books as they are issued from the Press, and will supply any or all of their publications at their prices:

J. B. Lippincott & Co.,	Philadelphia.
Lindsay & Blackiston,	do.
James B. Smith & Co.,	do.
T. B. Peterson,	do.
Harper & Brothers,	New York.
D. Appleton & Co.,	do.
Robert Carter & Bros.,	do.
Charles Scribner,	do.
Derby & Jackson,	do.
Little, Brown & Co.,	Boston
Phillips, Sampson & Co.,	do.
Ticknor & Fields,	do.
Crosby, Nichols & Co.,	do.
Gould & Lincoln,	do.

Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention directed to W. P. GRIFFITH,
oct 21 Norfolk, Va.

$300 REWARD!

A REWARD of $300 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery in jail of WM. DAVIS, CHARLES DAVIS, and WILLIAM C. DAVIS, who escaped from jail on Tuesday night last, the 25th November—or the sum of $100 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of either one of the aforesaid Davis'.
WM. NEWBOLD,
Sheriff of Pasquotank County.
Elis. City, Dec. 2d, 1856.

$75 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE reward of $75 for the apprehension and delivery to me, or the confinement in any Jail so I get him again, of my Negro boy, PRIMUS.
Primus is tolerably well grown to his age, he is a light mulatto, has a bunchy head of hair; he has a keen black eye; he is from 14 to 15 years of age. He left me about the 16th of August, 1856. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor or employ said negro under the penalty of law. W. A. MEBANE.
Perquimans Co., N. C., Nov. 25.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

A LARGE stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Wood, Tin and Hollow Ware, &c., wholesale and retail.
☞ Produce bought and sold.
T. GASKINS,
County Wharf, near the Market House.
E. City Nov. 18—tf

HOUSE CARPENTERS.
ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,

HAVE just received a sample lot of very superior full size Planes, from a new maker—celebrated for their superiority of finish as well as size and weight. Consisting of the following:
Bench Planes, Box Wood do., Match do.,
Hollows and Rounds do., Double Box Wood Smooth do.
With many other patterns of Planes, and a large variety of **General House Carpenters Hardware.**
Call and see us. dec 18

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED wishing to quit the business offers at private sale, his TWO FARMS known as the "Sutton and Morrice Farms," on "Turkey Ridge" in Perquimans County, N. C.
For beauty and rich land both of the said Farms equal if not surpass any in the Eastern part of North Carolina. The part of the two Farms under cultivation is very productive and desirable to the Farmer. An opportunity of purchasing land of *such extra* quality is seldom offered. The first tract contains about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, the second FIVE HUNDRED and over. Both of the said Farms may be converted into one if required. They have on them two good tenements and out buildings, and convenient to two Landings for shipping. It lies in a compact body, but may be easily divided into several tracts.
All persons wishing to examine the land, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. The undersigned will take pleasure in riding over and showing the land.
I will offer for sale upon liberal terms of credit, provided such security as required be given.
W. A. MEBANE
Woodville, Nov. 25, 1856.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE
AT THE WATER.

THE subscriber has just opened at the store lately occupied by W. B. Burgess, esq., on water street, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys' and children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of every description.
Also, a large lot of Silk and Wool HATS, BUFFALO ROBES, TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS and UMBRELLAS. The public are invited to call and examine his stock. T. D. KNOX.
Oct. 21, 1856.

STRAW CUTTERS.

SINCLAIR'S SCREW PROPELLER Straw Cutters. Price $30. Cut Straw, Shucks, Fodder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in the best manner.
Also our new Straw Cutters, with 1 knife very simple, and cuts all kind of food.
Harvey's Raw hide Cutter, Smith's Virginia do.
Boston cheap " " Daniel's Patent do
all for sale at Factory prices.
Wheat and Corn Fans, all sizes and kinds, and prices to suit.
BORUM & MCLEAN,
Farmer's Head Quarters.
aug 1 No. 11, Main st., Norfolk, Va

LUMBER ON HAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS AGENT FOR BENJ. Spruill's Mill, and will furnish or contract for any quantity of Pitch Pine Scantling or Plank. And will from this time keep on the wharf some 50 to 100 M feet assorted lumber at prices from 10,50 to 13,50, cash.
WM. SHANNON.
Feb. 24, 1857.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

DOCTOR JOHNSTON,

THE founder of this Celebrated Institution, offers the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for Gleets, Strictures, Seminal weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin; and all those serious and melancholy Disorders arising from the destructive habits of Youth, which destroy both body and mind. These secret and solitary practices are more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syrens to the mariners Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes of anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.
YOUNG MEN
especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellects, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with all confidence.
Marriage.
Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr. Johnston, and be restored to perfect health.
He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.
Organic Weakness
immediately cured and full vigor restored.
This disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victims of improper indulgencies. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue.—Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of Procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged; the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, a wasting of the frame, cough, symptoms of consumption, &c.
OFFICE—No. 7, South Frederick Street, Seven Doors from Baltimore St., East side, up the steps. ☞ Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place.
A Cure Warranted, or no Charge Made, in from One to Two Days.
NO MERCURY OR NAUSEOUS DRUGS USED.
DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended, sometimes, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.
A Certain Disease.
When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to 'that bourne from whence no traveler returns.' To such therefore Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.
It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that dreadful poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or else make the residue of his life miserable.
Take Particular Notice!
Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgencies and solitary habits which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either Business, Study, Society or Marriage.
These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz:—Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.
MENTALLY.—The fearful effects upon the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, Confusion of ideas, Depression of Spirits, Forebodings of Evil, Aversion of Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, etc., are some of the evils produced.
Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health. Losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.
Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for Organic Weakness.
By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Tremblings and Weakness, or exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Doctor Johnston.
Young Men,
Who have injured themselves by a Certain Practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.
What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating
Marriage,
should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospects hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.
OFFICE No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST. *Baltimore, Md.*
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED.
N. B.—Let no false modesty prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by letter.
☞ Skin diseases speedily cured.
To Strangers.
The many thousands cured at this institution within the last 16 years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. J., witnessed by the Reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee that the afflicted will find a skilful and honorable physician.
DR. JOHNSTON is the only regular Physician advertising to cure private complaints.—His remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to others. Prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe and the first in this country, viz: England, France, the Blockley of Philadelphia, &c., and a more extensive practice than any other Physician in the world. His many wonderful cures and most important Surgical operations are a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. Those who wish to be speedily and effectually relieved, should shun the numerous trifling impostors, who only ruin their health, and apply to him.
Take Notice.
☞ There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves as Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.
☞ No letters received unless post-paid, and containing a stamp to use on the reply.
Jan. 9, 1857.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DANIEL STIRN. AUGUST STIRN
STIRN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos,
No. 109, Camden street, opposite the B. & O. R. R. Depot, Baltimore, Md.
☞ Refer to J. C. Ehringhaus, George A. Williams, Esqrs., and Mr. Saratorious.
☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to. 1yp

WM. SIMMONS. D. D. SIMMONS
D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
GATESVILLE, N. C.
WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.
Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

W. GEORGE GRANBERY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HAVING removed to Currituck County, will attend all the Courts of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck Counties. All business entrusted to his hands will receive prompt attention.
☞ Office at Currituck Court-house.
dec 11—1y

THOMAS H. GILLIAM,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
HERTFORD, PERQUIMANS CO., N. C.
WILL attend the Courts of Perquimans, Chowan and Pasquotank counties.
March 3, 1857—3ms.

A. A. GWALTNEY & CO.,
Wholesale Furniture and Piano Forte Dealers,
NORFOLK, VA.
Will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Furniture and Piano Fortes, French, German and American; Plate Mirrors, Portrait Frames, &c.
aug 12—1y

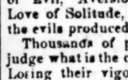
E. P. TABB & CO.,
NORFOLK, VA.,
HAVE removed their stock of *HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, GRATES, BLACKSMITH & CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CASTINGS, &c., &c.,* to the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Paul, Pegram & Co., and recently by Messrs. Herman & Co., East corner of Market square and Main street, where they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers. Their stock will present to country merchants inducements which will not fail to be appreciated. sep 2—15t

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.
GALLERIES.
207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.
☞ Likenesses taken beautifully well in all weather. aug 6

F. W. SEABURY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.
No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.
N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

HARDWARE
SOUTHERN IMPORTING ESTABLISHMENT.
ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,
Head of the Square, Sign of the Saws.
ASK the attention of merchants of Virginia and North Carolina to their large and selected stock of HARDWARE, imported directly from Europe, and purchased from the most extensive manufacturers in this country, upon as reasonable terms as similar goods can be purchased in the Northern or Eastern cities, and better adapted to the wants of the Southern public. Norfolk, Sept 23

ELEGANT CABINET WARE,
FURNITURE &c.



T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* any and every article of
FURNITURE
that may be called for, at the shortest

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Congress had no more power to legislate slavery out of these cessions than it had to legislate slavery in the territory north of the Ohio. There was no power to legislate on slavery in either case. The inhabitants stood protected after as they did before the cessions were made. In Louisiana slavery was not only lawful, but was most valuable. At the date of the treaty the inhabitants were left free to enjoy their property, freedom and liberty, and were to be protected therein until they came into the Union as a State. The Missouri line of 36 30 was an act of aggression. Congress cannot do indirectly what it cannot perform directly. If a Southern man cannot go to the Territories with his slaves it follows that a Northern farmer or mechanic cannot bring with him his implements of toil. If Congress could prohibit any species of lawful property throughout Louisiana when it was acquired, so it could exclude all discriptions of property. The right to legislate in the Territories depends on the contract of cession.—His opinion was that the third article of the treaty by which Louisana was acquired stands protected by the Constitution, and cannot be repealed by Congress, and that the act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise violates the leading features of the Constitution, on which the Union depends, and which secures to all citizens common rights. He therefore held that the act was void, and concurred with his brother judges that the plaintiff, Dred Scott, is a slave, and was one when this suit was brought.

SABBATH BELLS.

Hark! for the Sabbath bells
Sound the hour for prayer;
Clear and sweet their echo swells
On the morning air.

"Come and praise! come and praise!"
This they seem to say;
Songs of heart-felt worship raise
On this holy day!

"Come and hear! come and hear!"
From the court of Heaven;
Tidings glad! tidings dear!
Sin may be forgiven!

Life is offered to the dead,
Freedom to enslaved.
Let this blessed Gospel spread
Till a world be saved!

Echo thus the Sabbath bells.
Hope and love their strain:
Every peal the triumph tells—
Christ our King shall reign.

HOME OPERA.

Since the night when Ike went to the opera, he has been—as Mrs Partington says—as crazy as a bed-bug; and the kind old dame has been fearful lest he should become "non compus mentus," thro' his attempt at imitating the operatics. The next morning after the opera, at the breakfast table, Ike reached over his cup and in soft tone sang:

'Will you, will you, Mrs. P.,
Help me to a cup of tea?'

The old lady looked at him with surprise, his conduct was so unusual, and for a moment she hesitated. He continued in a more impassioned strain:

'Do not do not, keep me waiting,
Do not, pray, be hesitating;
I am anxious to be drinking,
So pour out as quick as winking.'

She gave him the tea with a sigh, as she saw the excitement in his face. He stirred it in silence, and in his abstraction took three spoonsful of sugar. At last he sang again:

'Table cloths, and cups and saucers,
Good white bread and active jaws, sirs;
Tea—gunpowder and soothing—
Sweet enough but not too strong;
Bad for health to eat hot biscuit,
But I'll risk it—butter 'll fix it.'

'What do you mean, my poor boy,' said Mrs. Partington tenderly.

'All right, steady, never clearer,
Never loved a breakfast dearer.
I am not bound by witch or wizzard,
So do not fret your precious gizzard.'

'But, Isaac,' persisted the dame; Ike struck his left hand upon the table, swung his knife aloof in his right hand, and looking at a plate upon the table, broke forth:

'What form is that to me appearing?
Is it mackerel or herring?
Let me dash upon it quick,
Ne'er again that fish shall kick—
Ne'er again, though thrice as large—
Charge upon them, Isaac, charge!'

THE HUMAN FACE.—The Rev. Orville Dewey, in one of his lectures on the Problem of Human Destiny, remarks:

'The expression of the face is a beautiful distinction of humanity. We are little aware of the influence which it constantly exerts. If the dumb animal, over whom man exercises his cruelty, if the horse or dog, when suffering by a blow from the violence of man, could turn upon him with a look of indignation or appeal, could any one resist the power of the mute expostulation! How extraordinary, too, the difference of expression in the human face, by which the recognition of personal identity is secured. On this small surface, nine inches by six, are depicted such various traits, that among the millions of inhabitants on the earth, no two have the same lineaments of the face. What dire confusion would ensue if all countenances were alike if fathers did not know their own children by sight, nor husbands their wives. But now we could pick out our friend from among the multitudes of the assembled universe.'

☞"It is astonishing how foreigners are imposed upon by some of our wags.—The other day I went to see a little Frenchman just arrived, who had been taken English lessons, as he informed me, on the voyage from a fellow-passenger. He complained much of the difficulties of our grammar, especially the *irregular verbs*. 'For instance,' says he, 'Ze verb *to do*. Did one ever see one such verb?' And with the utmost gravity he read from a sheet of paper:

I go,
Thou departest,
He clears out,
We cut stick,
Ye or you make tracks,
They absquatulate.

'Mon Dieu! Don Dieu! What disregular verbs you have in your language!

HORSE-POWERS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

FARMERS wanting Horse-Powers and Threshing Machines, can obtain the most reliable and durable kinds in the country at Farmers' Head Quarters. Our arrangement with the manufacturers, enables us to sell at their prices, which we obligate ourselves to do. We have on hand 4 or 5 different sizes and kinds of Horse-Powers, and request those in want to call and examine. Our sales of such machines have averaged thirty per season, for five years past, and the general satisfaction given to the purchasers of them, induce us to think that there are no better in the world. We are prepared to give any information as to setting them up—having cuts showing the different parts. We have constantly on hand the following kinds:

Sinclair's No. 1 bevel geared Horse Power, made expressly for four mules, having only two leavers—price, $100.

Sinclair's No. 2, spur geared Horse Power, for 4 to 6 mules, very strong and durable—$100.

Sinclair's No 2, bevel gvared, segmented Horse Power, for the capacity of 6 to 8 mules—$125.

Eddy's Horse Powers—$100.

Whitman's Railway Horse Powers, single and double.

THRESHING MACHINES wrought iron cylinders, with either straight or spinal beaters—the latter a recent improvement—20, 25 and 30 inch cylinders, from $45 to $70 each. Straw Carriers, 15 to $30 extra. Leather Bands to suit, 40 or 60 feet long, 35c. per ft., best quality.

Full sets, a-y Horse Power, Thresher and Belt, at 158 $225.

Call and examine the different kinds. Catalogues with cuts furnished upon application.

BORUM & McLEAN,
Farmer's Headquarters,
Norfolk Va. July 1st. 11 Wide Water St.

THE DEPOT OF
IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND FARMING TOOLS,

IS now being filled with all kinds of Goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

OF IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of Coachmakers, Blacksmiths, Ship-Builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant good. Nails, Spikes, Carriages Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

OF IMPLEMENTS,

our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Virginia, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to farmers, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice. Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a large majority of Implements of our own make, (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be received at the Depot by the EXPRESS LINE, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Depot their Headquarters when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.

☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer,' published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per annum.

BORUM & McLEAN,
Manufacturers and Dealers,
No. 11 Widewater Street,
aug 30 Norfolk, Va

TIN WARE
AND
SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, to the fact, that I have located myself in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the

TIN AND SHEET IRON

business in its various branches and forms.—Being a practical workman, I flatter myself that my work I may be favored with will prove perfectly satisfactory.

I shall keep constantly on hand Coffee Pots Buckets, Pans, Cups, Ice Cream Freezers and in fact every thing generally kept in an establishment of the kind

Bathing apparatus of every description made to order.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting done in the best and most substantial manner, on reasonable terms.

Old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead bought or taken in exchange for new work.

Store on Road street, next to the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson.

ap 10—tf THOS. J. MISKELL.

PAPER HANGING, UPHOLSTERY, AND CARPET WAREHOUSE.

WM. A. WALTERS is now receiving his FALL STOCK OF GOODS—the largest and handsomest assortment ever offered in this city—viz:

PAPER HANGINGS.

Gilt, Velvet, Satin, Oak, Marble, and Common Papers, at all prices. Also, Curtain Papers, Borders, Screens, &c.

CURTAIN GOODS.

Satin De Laines, worsted Damasks, Turkey Red, Lace and muslin Curtains, Gimps, Tassels, Loops, Gilt Cornices, and Curtain Bands.

WINDOW SHADES,

Of every style and at all prices—Gold, Landscape, Flowered and Plain Shades, with Trimmings to match.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS and *MATTINGS,*

Velvet, tapestry three-ply, superfine, ingrain, venetian and common Carpets; Rugs, Mats and Stair Rods; table and floor Oil Cloths, of all widths; Canton and Cocoa Mattings. Also, many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which he offers at the lowest prices. Call at No. 26, Main street, Norfolk.

WM. A. WALTERS,
Upholsterer and Paper Hanger.

N. B.—All work in his line executed in the best manner by practical workmen.

sep 23 W. A. W.

Sign of the Circular Saw.
ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS
HEAD OF MARKET SQUARE.

ARE OPENING their importation, *Birmingham manufacture*, a beautiful assortment of House Keeping Articles, such as

Coffee and Tea Pots, Octagon style,
Patent Coffee Pots with Steamers, Chafing Dishes,
Waiters in sets and dozens, Sauce Pans,
Porcelain lined Planished Covers,
Old English style Grid Irons, fluted bars,
All Brass Fenders, Polished Steel Shovel and Tongs, in setts or pairs,
Tin lined Copper Tea Kettles.

HEAVY GOODS.

Trace, Log and Back Band Chains,
Elwell's Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing Hoes,
Spades, Shovels and Forks, Cut, Wrought and Horse Shoe Nails,
Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Mill, Circular Saws
Cross Cut Saws,
Stocks and Dies, Hammers, Screw Plates.

IRON, STEEL, &c.

10 TONS Plow Share Iron, from 7 to 12 inch wide; 10 tons Plow Bars from 1¼ to 2 inches wide by ½ and one inch thick.
25 tons Swedes Iron, from 1¼ to 6 inches wide
50 tons American Refined Iron, from 1¼ to 3½ round and square—and from 1 to 6 inches wide
40 tons English Iron, round, square and flat
Bands, Hoops, Ovals, half Ovals half round, &c.
Round Square, Octagon, Flat Casteel
German Spring and Blister Steel
Nail Rods, Horse Shoe Iron and Plow plates, cut in shape for Dagon plows, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches wide
Cast Backs and Tool Irons, Hand and Sledge Hammers
Stock and Dies, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, &c.

For sale on accommodating terms, by
fe 17 S. MARCH.

FARMING MACHINES.

I have in store, and am constantly manufacturing, at my works on Nicholson street, all sorts of Farming Tools, among which can be found Horse Powers, Threshers, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, *Hominy* Mills, Garden Engines, Corn and Cob Crushers, Corn Planters Vegetable Cutters, Road Scrapers, for removing hills, ditch banks, &c. Grain Cradles, Churnse Cauldrons, Chain Pumps, Hog Trough, Sausage Cutters, and Stuffers; Grind Stones, Ox Yokes, Ox Chains, Tray Barrows, Garden Barrows, Stave Barrows, and wheel Barrows, and best of all, the largest, best assortment, and the very best one, two, three and four horse Plows, to be found in any establishmen in the Union.—Harrows, Cultivators, Devils, Shufflers, and every other implement in that line, of every conceivable shape and pattern, all of which I offer on the most pleasing terms. Call and see for yourself, or send your orders to.

SMITH MARCH.

Norfolk, July 29, 1856.

'YOUNG AMERICA'
CORN AND COB MILL,
MANUFACTURED BY
S. MARCH, Norfolk, Va.

THE above Mill, which so far surpassed all others last season, has been improved, and made stronger and better than ever, and is now in the field, carrying everything before it. It is the mill for strength, durability and swiftness.

I annex a list of premiums it has received this season, over the 'Little Giant,' 'Magic Mill,' Star Mill, Maynard's Mill, and all others, that have come into competition with it:

First premium at the N. York State Fair.
First premium at the Ohio State Fair.
First premium at the Michigan State Fair.
First premium at the S. Carolina State Fair.
First premium at the Nashville (Tenn.) Fair.
First premium at one County Fair in N. York.
First premium at ten County Fairs in Ohio.
Trial of corn and cob mills at the North Carolina State Fair, October 1856.

The following table will show the time occupied by each of the Mills on exhibition in grinding half bushel of corn and cobs:

Young America, 2 minutes and 40 seconds.
Little Giant, 4 " 55 "
Magic Mill, 6
Sinclair & Co's Mill, two trials, average time, 6 minutes and 58 seconds.

Advantages of the Young America, or Excelsior Mill over all others: 1st, great strength and durability; 2d, simplicity, (having but one set screw to graduate the quality of grinding, which renders it so simple that it may be managed by any ordinary farm hand;) 3d, it will grind more corn, or corn and cob, in the same time, and of same quality, than any other mill in use of the same size; 4th, economy—that part of the mill which is most liable to wear, being separate from the main body of the machine, can be renewed when worn out, at the small cost of $3. Thus in the Young America or Excelsior mill, I present the best, cheapest and most durable mill ever offered to the Farmer. This mill is of large size and greater capacity than any other mill ever sold at the same price.

Price, including extra plates, $50.

I am also manufacturing Cart and Wagon Wheels, Farm Wagons, Carts, Trucks, Drays, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, and Agricultural Implements generally, and am better prepared to furnish farmers and merchants than any other house in the city.

Call and examine my stock and be convinced that it is to your interest to patronize Southern enterprize. I am unwilling to believe that all the men in Virginia and North Carolina prefer to build up the North and impoverish the South.

I have also a Foundry connected with my factory, and solicit orders for Castings generally.

S. MARCH.
dec 9 Norfolk, Va.

VALUABLE FARM AND WOODLAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF THE WILL OF RICHARD W. Silvester, deceased, I offer for sale privately that very valuable and well known Tract of Land called SCOTLAND, situated in the lower part of Norfolk County, twenty-three miles from Norfolk City, containing Six Hundred Acres, of which Two Hundred Acres are cleared and under successful cultivation, and the remainder is Wood Land, in Oak, Poplar, Gum, &c. The soil of the whole tract is very fertile. The portion already cleared and cultivated, will yield from 1200 to 1500 barrels of corn, annually, and the Woodland, when cleared, will easily yield ten barrels of Corn to the Acre, for ten years without any manuring.—The land is also very well adapted to the growth of Wheat, of very easy drainage; lies well, in a good neighborhood, and very conveniently located for market—being within one mile and a half of Indian Creek, a navigable stream; and about equally distant from the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the new Canal from the Great Bridge now in progress of construction. By water communication, the tract is within two days of Norfolk City, for produce.

The improvements consist of a new Dwelling House containing six rooms; a new Kitchen, with a Barn and other out houses complete, and all new and in good order—attached to the Dwelling House is a capacious Cistern, holding 5000 gallons of water

An opportunity of purchasing a Farm combining so many advantages in this section, is rarely offered.

The terms of sale will be made accommodating as to time provided ample security be given.

Persons wishing to examine the land, will have every facility offered to them by the overseer, on the premises.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Norfolk, Va.

WILLIS W SILVESTER,
Executor of R W Silvester, dec'd
jy 22—tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE proprietor of the Union Street Depot, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the North with the largest, most beautiful, and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, in his line, ever exhibited in the city of Norfolk; and his intention is to sell them as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Having obtained these goods in person, and knowing the wants of the people, he flatters himself that he can suit them better at the Depot than they can be at any other establishment in the Union. Below we enumerate a few articles of the large assortment of goods that can be found at the Depot:

Toilet Setts, new and beautiful patterns, from $3 50 to $16.
Foot Tubs, Bathing Tubs, Children's Bath Tubs, Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, with and without showers,
Water Coolers, metal and wood,
Waterman's Refrigerators, Water Cans,
Freezers and Tubs, patent and plain,
Basins and Pitchers, Chamber Pails, Ice Picks,
Wooden Tubs and Buckets, Wash Boards,
Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Ice Pitchers,
Beefsteak Mallets, Ice Mallets, Bell Dusters,
Cocoa Nut Dippers, Cash Boxes, Glass Drainers
Preserving Kettles, Perforated Knife Baskets,
Furnaces, Block Tin Tea Kettles,
Tea and Coffee Pots, Patent Self-sealing Cans,
Waiters of various sizes and patterns,
Calendars, Bill Head Cases and Post Boxes, for Counting Rooms and Stores,
Roofing, Guttering and Spouting, done at the shortest notice, of the best materials, and warranted in all cases.

Workmen sent to any part of Virginia or N. Carolina to execute work and it warranted.

Copper work done at the shortest notice. Having two superior workmen, he flatters himself that he can turn out as good a piece of work as any house north or south.

Also, in store, a large lot of Tin Plate, Pig Tin, Lead Pipe, Street Lead, Copper, Spelter Solder, &c

CAMPHENE and ETHERIAL OIL, always to be had cheap by the gallon or barrel.

J R. SMALL & CO.,
House Furnishing, Tin, Copper, and Stove
my 6 Depot, No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk, Va.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of Eliz. City and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and ornamental—consisting of cornices, plain and ncy, centre-pieces of all kinds, panel enrichments, &c. Also, brick work done with care.

☞ All jobs in the country will meet with prompt attention, by addressing

F. V. HOSKINS.
Eliz. City, Feb. 19, 1856

4,180 ACRES OF
VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,
In the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Augusta, Albemarle, Hanover and King William, Va., and in Currituck, N. C.

COMPRISING ten valuable FARMS, each with an excellent Dwelling, Out Buildings, For further particulars apply to

J. B. DEY,
Commission Merchant and real estate Agent,
No. 17, Wide Water St., Norfolk
aug 26 and Ocean House, Portsmout

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD ON THE 24TH inst., the Sloop MARY EMMA, of East River, Va., and her cargo, consisting of Brick, Shingles and Lime. The sloop came on the beach on the 3d inst., one mile to the North of Nag's Head Hotel. She had no person on board.

SOL. A. BAUM, Com.
feb 16 District No. 4, N. C.

J. B. DEY,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

Will give his unremitting attention to all consignments entrusted to his care.

Will buy and sell real estate, Mortgages, and Land Warrants, &c., on commission.

aug 12—1y

SHERWOOD & YOUNG,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 14 ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA

IRON, STEEL, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his Depot, No. 13, Water Street,
100 tons American, English and Swedes Iron from ¾ to 12 inches wide and from ¼ to 4 inches round and square.
10 tons Oval half Oval and half round.
5 do Hoops, Screws and Bands.
5 do American and Eng. Blister, German, Spring.
Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, hand and sledge Hammers, Borax, Cast Back and two Irons, Files, Rasps, Axes, Hatchets, Wedges, Grubbing, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, &c.
150 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes.
50 do W. ought Spikes from 3 to 10 inches.
Trace Chains, Whiffle Trees, Ox Chains, Ox Yokes, Yoke Irons, Bows and Pins.

PLOWS.

For one, two, three and four horses, embracing the largest variety, and greatest assortment, North or South. 50 tons Plow Castings, embracing Mould Boards, Land Sides and Shares to suit, with a very large stock of the following goods, Harrows, Cultivators, Drills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Corn Planters, Seed Sowers, Hay Presses, Wheat Thrashers, Horse Powers, Field Rollers, Coopers Lime and Guano Spreaders, Carts, Waggons, Drays, Wheel and Garden Barrows, Carriage and Waggon Boxes, Horse Shoes, &c., with every other implement that can be desired of the best conducted Farm.

For premium Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and all other reliable goods send your orders to have them filled—promptly, and at low prices, to

S. MARCH.
nov 25

NORTH CAROLINA
AGRICULTURAL STORE
AND
MACHINE MANUFACTORY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ENLARGED his Manufactory and opened a regular

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

is now prepared to fill all orders in his line at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms Such as

Horse-Powers, different sizes,
Corn Shellers, different sizes and patterns,
Wheat Threshers, different kind and sizes,
Wheat and Corn Fans,
Corn Planters,
Plough and Plough Castings,
Cultivators, Hoes, Scythes and Cradles,
Reap-hooks, Spades, Shovels,
Manure Forks, Axes,
Trace and Log Chains, Hames,
Oat and Straw Cutters, various patterns,
Grind-Stones, Hinges,
Nails, Screws, &c., &c. Also,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

Farmers in want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call.

Repairing promptly and faithfully attended to Orders per mail will meet with strict attention. W. H. CLARK.
ap 19

SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT PATENT
CORN AND COB MILL,
PATENTED MAY 16TH, 1854.

THE attention of Planters, Farmers, and Stock-feeders in general, is respectfully called to this Mill as the most important article of the kind now in use; not only well adapted for grinding Cob Meal for Stock, but Grits for the table, and especially Bread Meal from corn not fully ripe or dry in the fall.

In setting this Mill, no mechanic or frame work is wanted, only requiring to be fastened to a floor or platform. Easily adjusted and used by anybody, even by a child.

The LITTLE GIANT has received the first premiums at the late Agricultural Fair of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and other States; and that in the most complimentary manner; as well as the most ready commendations from the thousands witnessing its performance.

These Mills are guaranteed in the most positive manner; and No. 2 warranted to grind 6 bushels of feed per hour with one horse and ordered at the low price of $44, all complete, ready for attaching the team,—No. 4 at $66 grinds 20 bushels per hour with 2 horses.

Sole Agents in Norfolk, Va.

BORUM & McCLEAN,
Farmers' Head Quarter, No. 11, Wide Water S
nov 14.

SELLING OFF CHEAP TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

BEING DESIROUS OF LEAVING E. CITY, I will from this date sell off my Goods very CHEAP FOR CASH.

Persons wishing BARGAINS had better give me a call before purchasing elsewhere My stock consist of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Ship Chandlery, &c.

Any person wishing to engage in the mercantile business will do well to call upon me, as I will sell my whole stock on accommodating terms. B. T. MILLER.

All persons indebted to me by note or account will please settle by the 1st of January; if not paid by that time, they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

dec 2 B. T. M.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!
THE BEE HIVE VICTORIOUS!

ACKNOWLEDGED by all that the Bee Hive is the place to buy Dry Goods, Mantillas, Carpetings, Mattings, &c.

Just opened this day, 500 yards of wide and heavy black Silks, for $1.

1,000 yards ditto, (8 yards enough for a dress) $1,25.

Besides these, are to be found at the "Hive" Black Silks, at 50, 62½, 75, and 87½ cents per yard, and $1,50, $2,50, and $3,50—the most complete assortment, and at such prices!

Colored Silks, in plaids, stripes, plain, & all prices, from 50 cents per yard to $3 per yd; embracing every color, quality, and style.

An examination of the Silk stock will satisfy any one that the Bee Hive is the place to get a good Silk Dress cheap. Besides this, there can be found every thing usually kept in the best assorted stock, North or South.

The Proprietor, devotes his whole time to the purchase of goods for this market, is enabled to avail himself of all the opportunities for buying cheap. These are facts which the prices will prove.

Come one—come all!

JAMES SMITH
my 13 38 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

"WAIT FOR THE WAGON!"
NO GO, NO PAY.

I HAVE TAKEN THIS METHOD TO inform my friends, as well as the public generally, that I have taken the office belonging to Jos. H. Pool, Esq., one door east of the Court house, for the purpose of repairing

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

For every clock or watch of ordinary good quality, that fails to perform and run well, (after a sufficient trial has been given) I will refund the money. You shall either have time or the money refunded.

☞ Give me a trial, and I will render you entire satisfaction. J. M. POOL.

E. City, Dec. 13, 1856.

☞ JOB WORK neatly and promptly executed at the "Pioneer" Office.

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!

THE attention of Lawyers is called to the following list of VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, which are offered for sale exactly at the publisher's prices.

Reports of Decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States, with notes and a digest, by Judge B. R. Curtis, 22 vols., $66.
Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as administered in England and America, by Joseph Story, 2 vols., $11.
Story on Bills of Exchange, $5 50c,
Story on Agency, $5,
Parsons on Contracts, 2 vols., $11,
Phillips on Insurance, 2 vols, $10,
Story on Sales, $4 50c,
Daniels Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols. $12,
Parsons Mercantile Law, $5 50c,
Story on Bailments, $5,
Wheaton's International Law, $6,
Story on Conflict of Laws, $6 50c,
Walker's American Law, $5 50c,
Story's Equity Pleadings, $6,
Drake on Attachment, $4 50c,
Story on the Constitution, 2 vols., $7 50c,
Precedents of Indictments and Special Pleas, by Chas. R. Train and F. F. Heard, $4,
Story on Parthership, $5 50c,
Digest of the General Laws of the United States, with reference to the Acts repealed, supplied, or modified, &c., &c., by James Dunlop, $6 50
Story on Promissory Notes, $5 50c,
Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, $5,
Thornton on Conveyancing, 2nd edition, $4 50
Taylor's Landlord and Tenant, $4 50,
Story on Bailments, $5,
Bishop on Criminal Law, $5,
Angell on the Law of Carriers, $5 50c,
Greenleaf on Evidence, 3 vols., $16 50c,
Angell and Ames on Corporations, $5 50c,
Hening and Munford's Reports, 4 vols., $20,
Tucker's Commentaries on the Laws of Virginia, $8,
Tates Analytical and Digested Index, 2 vols, $8
Hall's Digested Index to the Virginia Reports, $3,
Decisions of Cases in Virginia, by the High Court of Chancery, by Geo. Wythe, new edition, $4 50.
Sand's Suit in Equity, $4,
Mathews' Guide, $2 75c.
Tates' Form Book, new edition, by Sands, $1 25

The above with many other valuable works are for sale by

W. F. GRIFFITH.
feb 3 Norfolk, Va.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the style and firm of DELK & LINDSEY, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. We most respectfully solicit your patronage; pledging ourselves to prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to our care.

The experience of Mr. Delk, in the business for the past thirteen years, gives our firm all the advantages of a thorough knowledge of the Commission business.

We are prepared to grant the usual facilities to our friends.

EDWIN H. DELK,
Late of Hardy & Delk.
EDMUND C. LINDSEY,
Late of Currituck Co., N. C.
Norfolk, Va., Aug. 19th, 1856. 1y

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
At Low Prices for Cash!
GEORGE E. L. HYATT,
Nos 444 and 446 Pearl-Street, (near Chatham,)
NEW YORK,

HAS NOW IN STORE, AND IS CONSTANTLY receiving a well assorted stock of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His stock consists of

RICH VELVET TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS CARPETS,
IN NEW DESIGNS;
SUPERIOR ENGLISH & AMERICAN 3-PLY,
and ingrain carpets;

Comprising many NEW PATTERNS, made expressly for first-class trade.—Also,—

Twilled and plain VENETIAN HALL and STAIR CARPETS.

OIL-CLOTHS, in widths from 2 to 24 feet. IN various qualities.

Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano Covers of Choice Patterns 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Window Shades of Desirable Styles.

Stair-Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers and sold at fair prices

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND AM prepared to show the most extensive and desirable stock of

Ready Made Clothing
AND SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

I have ever exhibited. My stock embraces every style and quality of Goods in the Dry GOODS and GROCERY Line. Consisting in part, of the following articles:

Taffeture, Ribbons, Col'd., White Bonnets, Plain White Crape Shawls, Embroidered Col'd M. Delaines, White do., Plain Bereges, Silk do., Berege Robes, Blac. and White Gingham Black and White Lawn, Printed Jackonets, Organdia, Swiss Robed Lawns, Victoria Lawns, White Swiss Muslin, Jackonet Muslin, Berege Diaper, Br. Holland, White do., Bro. Duck, Blue do., Fine White Do., Plaid Chashmerette, Farmer's Drill Cash Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy English Striped Shirts, Howard Duck, Bro. Drills, Patapsco Osnaburgs, Cotton Sheeting, Linen Sheeting, Printed Cashmere Shawls, Challe De Laines Plaid Bareges, Figd. Grenadine, Pink De Laine, Plaid Challe, Fancy Stocks, Embroidered Crape Shawls, Lace Mantles, Black Lace Mantles, Plain Lined Parasols, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters of all description.

Persons in want of any of the above articles, or anything in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Ready-Made Clothing line, are respectfully requested to give me a call, as I can sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this section of country.

BENJAMIN T. MILLER.
E. City April 15, 1856.

W. T. & J. M. HINTON,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Woodware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c., &c.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY RETURN their thanks to their friends, and the public for the past liberal patronage they have received, and at the same time inform them that they have now received their entire

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

It is useless to attempt to name the various articles that may be found in our Store. Suffice it to say, that our stock is unusually large in every department, and we promise to use our utmost endeavors to please all who may favor us with a call.

☞ Great pains is taken in filling all orders sent us. W. T. & J. M. HINTON,
ap 29 Broad Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C.

STEWART & CO.
NOW OFFER A
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS.
COMMENCEMENT OF
THE FALL TRADE.
$50,000 worth of

SILKS, SHAWLS,
FRENCH MERINOS
AND CASHMERES,
PRINTED MOUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

Now open from the recent large
AUCTIONS IN NEW YORK.
All of which we are selling at
ONE HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
We invite particular attention to our
SILK DEPARTMENT
and Dress Goods generally.

MOURNING GOODS.
ALL KINDS CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
A FULL STOCK OF
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS.
JOUVIN'S Celebrated KID GLOVES
of our own importation.
HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS.
CRAVATS, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEFS
BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
ENGLISH WHITNEY DO., MACKINAW
AND AMERICAN, SERVANTS AND
CHILDRENS, BERTH, CRIB AND
CRADLE
GENT'S TRAVELING SHAWLS AND RAILROAD RUGS.
OUR DEPARTMENT FOR FARMERS

Is well cared for. We have been very careful in selecting the most durable fabrics, such as are suited for the Virginia and North Carolina demand; the prices are uniform and are at low figures.

We enumerate: Kersey, Bro and Grey Satinet, Tweed, Linsey, Jeans, Sheeps Grey, Fulled Lindsey, Osnaburgs, No. 1 and 2, Plain and Tw'd Col'd Osnaburg, Brown Sheeting and Cottons, Calico, Black and Colored, Servants' Socks, White and colored

BLANKETS,

for servants, and every article usually kept in our line. An examination of our stock is solicited. W. P. STEWART & CO.
Nos. 25 Main, and 17 Hill sts.,
oct 7 Norfolk, Va.

L. SCOTT & CO.'S
REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH PERIODICALS
AND THE
FARMER'S GUIDE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE

in all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but *Twenty-four Cents* a year for "Blackwood," and but *Fourteen Cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. *The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is about $31; per annum.*

THE FARMER'S GUIDE
TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

$5 00 FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7.—To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. ☞ *This work is* NOT *the old "Book of the Farm"*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed post-paid to the Publishers

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No 54 Gold-street, New York.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Frank Vaughan & Co., in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm either by note or otherwise are requested to come forward and settle the same with Thomas Gaskins, who has purchased the entire interest in all the debts due said firm and who is alone authorised to use the name of the firm in the sett